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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 61 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Maker Of Modern Turkey Shows Way To Swaraj

KNOCKS BOTTOM OUT OF COMMUNALIST BOGEY

Army Policy Censured

CUT MOTION CARRIED

Assembly Asks Govt. To Stop British Recruiting

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 12.

As was expected the Independent Party's proposal for the refusal of supplies to the Army Department was carried by the Assembly by 79 votes to 48 votes. This is the only vote of its kind carried during the five days' discussion on the demands for grants. Mr. Jinnah was to have moved the cut but was not able to return from Udaipur Mr. Abdu. Matin Chaudhry who deputised for him came very well prepared and in a neat speech built up in moderate languages the case which needed a striking defence from Mr. Tottenham.

Mr. Asaf Ali improved upon his previous performance in the House but again he had too many points and in his attempt to roll them into the form of a speech under the critical eye of the Chair, who gave him only one minute to conclude. He gave the Government the impression of being inconsistent.

Captain Sher Muhamed counteracted this movement from the Opposition by the usual arguments but Sardar Mangal Singh nonplussed Capt. Sher Muhamed by asking whether he was proving true to his constituents, the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, by urging their abolition. Even on merits Sardar Mangal Singh did make out, perhaps, the most effective case against the Government from the opposition side. He reinforced Mr. Asaf Ali's argument that it was an insult to the Indian soldiers to be told that British Troops formed the backbone of the Army in India and told the House of his talks with Indian soldiers and Indian Officers who were smarting under the inferiority complex.

Maulana Shaukat Ali put through another sentimental outburst. He was all for peace and not for war. However, he won applause from the Opposition by stating that if all the Britishers withdrew from this country the Government would be carried on as well if not better by Indians.

Mr. Tottenham's reply left no doubt regarding the official policy. His argument was in short this "We have never thought of completely Indianising the Army. Therefore, why blame us for not doing it? We have now a scheme in hand under which in another three years we shall pass our opinion as to whether Indian Officers can train in peace and lead in war and after that we shall consider whether to increase the existing pace of Indianisation. In any case, in 1952, we shall have given complete answer that Indians are fit for leading the Army and on that day we can seriously consider the abandonment of British recruitment and the Diehards will have no answer. The House was in no mood to be swayed by such a plea in recording its demand for the immediate stoppage of British recruitment.

Some of the Government's usual [illegible]rters left them as Sir Mehr [illegible]nd Mr. Guznavi remained [illegible] an interesting the [illegible]rose when Seth Ab[illegible]n moved the next cut [illegible]ainst repression in [illegible] The Nationalists [illegible]s an attempt of [illegible]ection to exploit. [illegible] get further con[illegible] Government. Mr. [illegible]ant Singh and [illegible]refused to be a [illegible]e and didn't [illegible]was however,

Islam Will Not Lose By Hindu-Muslim Fusion

COMMUNAL UNITY IS NO CONCERN OF FOREIGNER

Halide Hanum Urges New Deal For Women, Peasants & Harijans To Crown India's Freedom

The Cawasji Jehangir Hall was packed with an eager and enthusiastic audience when Madame Halide Edib, the Turkish Patriot was given a warm welcome on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

The gathering which was representative of all classes, communities and school of thought, consisted of men and women, who, having heard of the exploits of this great woman leader, thronged into the Hall from an early hour in the evening.

World Watches India

The inspiring lecture which Madame Halide delivered held the audience spell bound. She divided India's problems into four different catagories and said that the world was watching the Great Indian Nation evolving a new and freer India.

Expressing her greatest admiration for Gandhiji, she said that Mahatma Gandhi was the first man in the nineteenth century who was facing the problem of the material world and the spiritual world together and trying to work out a synthesis

Emancipate The 90 Per Cent.

Referring to the problem of untouchability, she said that it went against the principle of eternal equality and social justice. Untouchability was one of the fundamental things which made the world reproach India.

Unless something was done for the emancipation of the ninety per cent of Indians—those living in the villages—it was not possible to create the great India which was the ideals of Indians, was the view of Madame Halide.

The Hindu-Muslim question, said the Turkish Woman Leader, was a question, which no one who is not an Indian, had a right to speak about. It was something on which only Hindus and Muslims could speak and come to a decision.

Islam Will Not Lose

Denying that the Islamic culture would be lost if the Hindu culture and Muslim culture were fused, she said that Islam was not a communal question. If Islam could not bear objective study, it could not be the great religion it was supposed to be. It was capable of standing any amount of mixture with any other culture.

"The only possible way of building your nation, of creating a new state is to allow your women to work with you shoulder to shoulder, making them responsible and giving them their due rights" added Madame Halide Edib.

(Details On Page 7.)

Rebel Debacle Completes With Flight Of Venizelos

Greek Govt. Demands Extradition Of Gen. Kamenos From Bulgaria

ATHENS, March 13.

The fall of Crete and the fight M. Venizelos aboard the cruiser "Averoff" completes the rebels' debacle. Reports of rebel leaders on the run come from all points. They abandoned all hope of holding either the Islands or command the sea.

General Anagnostopoulos who commanded rebel's "Serres" accompanied by five officers embarked on a sailing boat for an unknown destination. The Greek Government is demanding the extradition of General Kamenos and other rebel officers who have fled to Bulgaria.—Reuter

Venizelos With Wife Leaves On "Averoff"

ATHENS, March 12.

The remaining of the rebel warships in the Souda Bay excepting the "Averoff" and one submarine have surrendered to the Government.

The Legal Government is re-established in Crete, from which the rebel leaders, including Signor Venizelos and his wife, left on board the "Averoff".

The loyal hostages were released on the island returning to normal.

The Government casualties in the Macedonian expedition are reported to be 11 killed and 28 wounded. Sums of money amounting to £160,000 looted from the local banks were found upon the captured rebels.

The Mayor of Athens called on the people to give thanks for the Government's victory. A mass meeting will be held this afternoon at which General Kondylis, Tsaldaris and Metaxas will speak. —Reuter.

carried by a large majority. Thereafter the discussion came under guillotine and process of extreme physical exertion was undergone by the President in reading out for an hour innumerable demands for adoption. Thus ended the voting of supplies by the new Assembly and the Government might well claim it came out "unscathed" for though the number of defeats have been inflicted the Government funds have been all voted.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 12)

Madame Halid Edib Hanum was accorded a rousing reception on her arrival in Bombay on Tuesday.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LOST AND REGAINED

Halide Hanum Shows How Fortunes Of Turkey Have Varied Directly With Changing Status Of Women

"Men may belong to different nations, but women, to whichever country they may belong, are of one nation. Their part in the building up of a nation, its civilization and culture is common, though their problems may be different. Indian women must produce a glorious and prosperous India with better education and culture for women and in fulfilling that, the women of the world are with you."

Thus observed Madame Halide Edib Hanum addressing a large gathering of women at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on Tuesday evening.

On arrival at the Gymkhana Madame Halide Edib Hanum was received by Secretary and members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and was garlanded. She was introduced to some prominent members of the audience, including Lady Brabourne, who was also present.

LEADER AND PIONEER

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, who presided over the meeting said that it was a very great pleasure to welcome to their Association a world-famed woman leader who had done, as much perhaps as any living man or woman of her day, for the uplift of the women of the Eastern hemisphere both by what she had actually achieved in her country, and the inspiring example she had set for the women of the West of Asia.

She added: "Halide Edib was foremost in ploughing the land, sowing the seed and nurturing the crop that had produced the rich harvest which Turkey reaped when she rose Phoenix-like from the ashes of the cataclysm of 1919 to the position of grand independence she enjoys to-day. Not Turkey alone has reaped the harvest however. Asia as a whole is sharing and will share more greatly in the future the fruits of the great achievements of Halide Edib and her fellow-country-women."

TURKISH WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Madame Halide Edib rising amidst cheers said that she was gratified to note that what little the Turkish women had done for the regeneration of their country had stirred her sister women of the East.

The speaker said there had been two kinds of societies in history, those which cared to produce dominant and illustrious personalities of world fame and those aiming at general virility of the nation and not much at the development of dominant individual personality. The Mediterranean civilization offered examples of the first type and Ancient Sparta that of the second type. Side by side with Greece, where women had left no true mark of theirs, there existed Sparta, where women had equal rights with men.

HOW WOMEN LOST FREEDOM

In the Turkish Society, originally men and women had absolutely equal standing and status. They married freely. They had rather high moral standards. In short, it was a very healthy, strong and virile nation.

The modified interpretation of Islam, when it was codified, gave man more rights and privileges than women. Real Islam never wanted its women to be shut behind Purda. But, on the other hand, Islam gave Economic equality to its women—a right for which women in the West had to struggle more than 1,300 years.

HOW THE DECLINE BEGAN

When it came into contact with a different civilization at the time of the Capture of Constantinople, the Islamic Society ran to degenerate. Women were shut behind Purdha and they were denied education.

It was in the 19th century again that the seed was sown to build a new Turkey. Those who rose to shoulder that task insisted that if Turkey was going to be built anew, women must be equally educated as men.

THE NEW TURKEY

Dealing with the essentials of the building up of New Turkey, Madame Halide Edib said, that in 1908, an entirely new educational system was adopted in Turkey, giving equal opportunities for women as to men, so that by 1916, Turkish women entered Universities in large numbers. Had not Turkey done her duty, she added, she would not have been on the Map to-day.

TURKISH WOMEN'S ROLE

The speaker then described the enduring and illustrious part played by the women of Turkey during the Great War and the Five Year struggle that followed. The events proved that the Turkish women had stood the test.

The Family Law of Turkey, which was changed at the instance of women lawyers, gave joint responsibility and equality of status between men and women. Even the stray cases of polygamy, that had been allowed by law, were objected to by Turkish women. "The women of Turkey are really hand nuts to crack."

TIP TO INDIA

In conclusion, Madame Halide said that to whichever country they might belong, women as a whole belonged to one nation, however different might be their problems. East to rebuild its civilisation must educate the 90 per cent of its people, who were kept away from light of learning. The present educational system, in India was top heavy, much being done for the upper classes and little for the poor.

She wanted the women of India to consider their country as their 'big home' and strive to build an India, glorious and presperous. She finally assured the women of the world would stand by them in that task. She felt that the efforts of Indian women would be crowned with success.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir in thanking the Madame Halide said that the latter's visit had put new life and given impetus to Indian women who were determined to do what they could to their country by all peaceful means and hoped to be as successful in their efforts as the women of Turkey.

AT HOME PARTY

Mrs. Francis Low proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Lady Cowasji Jehangir was 'at home' to Madame Halide and several other guests in the premises of the Gymkhana.

N. York Cotton Steady After Decline

PANIC NOW OVER

America To Buy 50,000 Ounces Of Silver Every Month?

(Special To "The Chronicle")
NEW YORK, March 12.

Although yesterday's break was prompted by rumours about pending legislation proposing to exempt sharecroppers and tenant farmers from the operation of the Bank-head Act and also by reports about the Government planning the abandonment of 12 cent loan policy, the real cause was the growing feeling that the entire Government cotton programme was doomed to failure.

A large part of liquidation represented cotton not in growers' hands and hence it was not entitled to the Government Loan.

FUTURE COURSE OF COTTON

The future course of cotton depends on the clarification of Government's policies and the revival of domestic export demand.

SENATOR THOMAS'S SILVER AMENDMENT

Senator Thomas reintroduced the amendment making it mandatory for the Treasury to buy 50,000 ounces of silver monthly until silver-gold reserve ratio is 25|75 per cent or the price of silver reaches 1.29 dollar per ounce.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

Prices fluctuated both ways today but closed steady after a sharp decline in the early sessions. Yesterday's panicky conditions seem to be over now.

EFFECT ON LOCAL MARKETS

Broach cotton for April-May delivery declined to Rs. 222 from Rs. 226 at night but later improved to Rs. 225-8.

Silver Fagan recovered from Rs. 71-15 to Rs. 72-4 and Gold Fagan rallied to Rs. 36-8-3 from Rs. 36-6-6 on account of weakness in cross-rates and in sympathy with considerable improvement in cotton.

RECOVERY IN N. Y. MARKET

WASHINGTON, March 13

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee said that he understood that President Roosevelt would issue a statement to-day "reassuring the nation that there would be no changes in Government's cotton policy." The news caused immediate recovery in New York cotton market, which however, is still in an extremely nervous state.—Reuter.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Weaving Master with thorough working knowledge of cloth calculations, Dyeing, Bleaching and finishing. One who has experience in Ahmedabad mills preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and salary required to The Kaleeswarar Mills Ltd., Coimbatore. (9778).

Wanted an experienced graduate Head Master for a small State in Kathiawar—playing games—salary Rs. 100—8—125 biennial increment. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9777 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Engineer Salary Rs. 300-25(A)-500. Motor car allowance Rs. 50. Appointment and pay subject to the approval and revision by Government. Only persons qualified as per G.C. No. 3750 'L.&M. dated 21-9-1932 need apply. Applications to reach on or before 10-4-1935. H. C. M. McLaughlin, Commissioner, Trichinopoly Municipality. (9765).

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted in Bank, Insurance or any distinguished Company Branch Manager's or any responsible post for which required amount will be deposited Please apply Box 3774, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To Let in the Kaiser-I-Hind Building, Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, second floor, admeasuring about 5,000 square feet and half of third floor, admeasuring 2,400 square feet, typical office structure and best accommodation. Apply sharp to Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, c/o Kaiser-I-Hind, Ltd., Kaiser Chambers opposite Mint, Fort, Bombay. (3851).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering. Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

41. MEDICAL.

To the Suffering—No matter what your malady is Consult Haji Mohamed Nawab, Room 36, Orient Hotel, Crawford Market. Consultation Free. Hours: 9—12 Noon, 3—6 p.m. Daily. (3843).

Novel Hair Restorer is the only preparation to turn faded white hair to its natural colour without staining hands or clothes. Small size Re. 1-0-0. Full size Rs. 1-8-0 From Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road, Bombay. (3855).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Art of Moneygetting, Hints and helps to make fortune. Re. 1. How to make money in sharebazaar. Rs. 2|8. King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3850).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

With Managing Agents about to start a new or purchase an existing company, advertiser will join in partnership with equal capital. Apply Box No. 3845, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans upto ten lacs arranged on inheritance rights mortgages of Estates, Jewellery, Factory, Goods, Cinema Films Studios Call Loan Arranging Co., 166, Hornby Road Bible Building, Bombay. (3858).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief or Sole selling Agents for the unique products of a new Chemical Works. Apply with qualifications to Post Box No. 907, Bombay. (3844).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 17 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

81. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES.

Doctor offers Professional Services in return for free passage Home or Europe. Reply Mr. Patel, Govalia Tank Building, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—One Hicks compound Jet Condensing Horizontal Type Engine 1200 H.P., 60 R. P. M. Flywheel 28 ft. diameter 1-3|4" Ropes complete with Pump lying in working order at Mills in Nanded. Offer prices to Box No. 9780, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Remember Senior Cambridge Institute for Ajmer Intermediate, Cambridge Senior and Punjab Matriculation. Every day counts in one's career. Join to-day Senior Cambridge Institute, opp Amin Nursery, near Congress House. (9173).

The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute, Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3785).

Careers in Accountancy and Secretaryship: The Gann's Institute holds the England qualifying examinations in April and November each year for the posts of qualified Accountants, Secretaries and Stenographers, and prepares candidates through Specialised Postal tuition for Guaranteed Success at any of the following examinations: (1) The London Chamber of Commerce: Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy certificate for the post of Divisional Accountant in P. W.D. (2) The British Association of Accountants and Auditors: Diploma F.B.A.A.—"Registered Accountants." (3) The Institute of Company Accountant: Diploma F.I.C.A.—"Company Accountant Inc." (4) The Faculty of Secretaries: Diploma F.F.S.—"Certified Public Secretary." Apply for admission to the Examination Officer, The Gann's Shorthand Institute, Aligarh. (3806).

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 363—OF 1934.

Re: SULTANBHAI HAJIBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Colaba, sole proprietor of Messrs. Hajibhai Lalji & Co., carrying on business as merchants and Commission agents at Samuel Street in Bombay and at Aden, Makala, Barbera, and Sherre upto 4th July 1934 and since then Unemployed: An Adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th June, 1935, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1935.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

9782.

Public Notices

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS
CHEAP ELECTRICITY

B.E.S.T. has much pleasure in announcing that, with the co-operation of the Tata Hydro-Electric Companies, on the occasion of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, all Electrical Energy consumed through meters, specially installed for temporary illuminations, but not involving the laying of special mains, will be charged for at a flat rate of Two Annas per unit.

The usual connection fee will be charged for these special meters, namely, Rs. 15|- per meter.

This concession will extend to all electricity consumed by such temporary illuminations, including testing, between May 1st and May 18th, 1935.

March 9th 1935.

C. N. MOBERLEY,
General Manager.
9779

NOTICE

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Policy No. 12166 on the life of Mr. KANJI JIVRAM VYAS having been reported to be LOST or MISLAID, a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company one month after publication of this notice.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE,
General Manager.

Dated: 13-3-1935.

9784

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 603 OF 1934

DEVSEY DANA SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Chinch Bunder, Mandvi. Lately traded as Commission Agent in partnership with Ghelabhai Poonsey, Lakhamsey Ghelabhai, Bhowanji Jewat & Vijpal Umersey under the name, style and firm of Lalji Poonsey & Co., at Chinch Bunder, Mandvi, upto 22nd October, 1930, and also then and thereafter a dealer in cotton, linseed, Castorseed and Groundnut seeds at Masjid Bunder Road and Sheikh Memon Street under the name and style of Shamji Damji upto 31st December, 1933 and now Unemployed:

.....An Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 30th April 1935, at 11-0 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1935

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.

(9783)

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SALE WILL BE HELD AT MARY LODGE, GODBUNDER ROAD, ANDHERI.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND, SITUATE AT VILE PARLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the executors of the late Bai Dhanbaiji Doctor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Sunday, 24th March 1935 at 4-30 P.M. (S,T,), at Mary Lodge, God Bunder Road, Andheri, the undermentioned pieces of land in convenient lots.

PARTICULARS OF THE LAND

17 open pieces of land situate at Vile Parle in Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring about 3 Acres and the annual assessment whereof is Rs. 13-2-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LOKMANYA HOTEL CHAWL AND OTHER TWO CHAWLS AND DHOBI GHAT SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ramanlal & Himatlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY 15th March 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S,T,) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Tardeo in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 6241 square yards or thereabouts and according to Cadastral Survey 5659 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old N. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75, New Survey No. 7092, Cadastral Survey No. 778 of Malabar Hill Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 3761 (1-1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1E), 3761 (1F), 3761 (1G) and Street Nos. 43, 46A, 46C, 46 and 46B, 530I and 530A, F. Tardeo Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government, on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khudwani and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Ramanlal & Himatlal, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at 313, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Of durable household furniture, Frigidaire, Cashmere open carved screen, telescopic dining table, cabinet gramophone, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Singer machine, Remington typewriter, pictures, cane furniture, etc., on THURSDAY, (TOMORROW), the 14th instant, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), at Datoobhai Mansion, opp. C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, Property of R. Voegeli, Esq. of Messrs. E. Spinner & Co. On view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

2nd WEEK

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BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW!
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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Don't Miss to see the filmisation of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S immortal classic of adventure
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With a cast of thousands headed by
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SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

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SHRI BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ
Election Of Office Bearers

At an annual general meeting of Shri Bombay Patidar Samaj held on Saturday last, the following office bearers and the members of the managing committee were elected for the current year.

The new Office Bearers are as follows:—President, Sjt. Shankerbhai J Amin; Vice-Presidents, Dr. P T Patel and Sjt. Jamnadas Balubhai Jariwala; Secretary Sjt. Ishwarbhai S Patel; Assistant Secretary Sjt. Chunibhai B Patel; Treasurer, Sjt. Maganbhai V Patel.

The members of the Managing Committee are 1 Shrimati Rukshmani Jariwalla. 2 Shrimati Vir Bala H Patel. 3 Shrimati Kusum P Patel. 4 Sjt. Manekla H Vakil. 5 Sjt. Bhailalbhai G Amin. 6 Sjt. Mangaldas G Patel. 7 Sjt. Shanabhai K Patel. 8 Dr. Hiralal D Patel. 9 Dr. Bhasker Patel. 10 Chhotabhai K Master. 11 Sjt. Ambalal S Patel. 12 Mangaldas L Patel. 13 Sjt. Chandulal N Jariwalla. 14 Purshottamdas L Patel and 15 Sjt. Babubhai M Jarivala.

SAVED FROM GALLOWS

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court set aside the sentence of death passed on a young Pathan watchman, Fakir Mahomed Tarsha, in appeal.

The appellant was living in Kon village of Kalyan Taluka along with one Bapu Janu and his wife Yamni. Both the appellant and Bapu were serving the same master, the former as a watchman and the latter as a cowherd.

On July 26 last, it was alleged while Yamni was tending cattle in a field, the appellant went there and attempted to ravish her. She resisted and in the struggle received fatal injuries.

The case rested on circumstantial evidence.

Their lordships in allowing the appeal held that the evidence was doubtful and did not sustain the charge.

Arrests At Esplanade Maidan

Three men alleged to have been armel with daggers were arrested, while loitering in a suspicious manner on the Esplanade Maiden on Monday night.

The accused Motee Singh; Hari Singh and Mohanlal Kalidas, who hail from Bansda State and Kistarki Narsikarki of Hyderabad (Deccan), were put up on a remand application before the Presidency Magistrate Third Court Bombay on Tuesday, and were ordered to be in custody till March 22 pending further inquiries.

Suspect Remanded

That he had broken open a room on the 3rd floor of a house at Bholwada and bolted away with gold ornaments and G. C. notes collectively valued at Rs. 258 on Monday night was the allegation made by the Maharbouri Police on Tuesday, when they asked the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, for the remand into custody of Laxminarayan Ajodhyapershad till March 18. The Magistrate granted the remand application.

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or
BAWAFA ASHA
featuring
The Idol of Cine-
RATAN
and an all-St
AMIR KARNATA
GOPE, D. MANE
MID, etc.
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Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000

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Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Who Is Behind It Asks Subash Bose

CALCUTTA, March 11.

In a letter received by the last Air Mail Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose informs the United Press that closely following the cinema shows in Rome of a scandalous film on India entitled "India Speaks" he found on his arrival at Vienna the posters of another film on India called "Bengali" also produced in America. From the pictures in the posters this new film bade fair to compete with "India Speaks" for the first place. Now the show has begun and his worst anticipations have proved true.

The letter continues:—

"What I can't understand is how these film producers manage to pick out only dark and ugly faces and semi-nude bodies of Indians for exhibition in Europe—as if there are no handsome men and women in India and as if the people in India don't wear any clothes but live in a state of Nature. The question that I go on asking myself is—who is behind this well-planned anti-Indian propaganda? Whose brains are directing this propaganda and whose money is financing it?—United Press

CYCLIST KILLED BY CAR

As a sequel to a clash, which occurred at 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon between a motor car and a cycle, a Mahomedan youth was knocked down and run over with fatal injuries.

The driver of the car, soon after the accident, near the Byculla Bridge, made himself scarce.

The Byculla Police are making enquiries.

Prisoner Escapes From Police Custody

Found guilty, Paul Baburao Sadankar, was convicted yesterday by Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, of having escaped from lawful custody on January 29 last.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' R.I.

The prosecution story was that the accused, when escorted by a police constable to a water tap, as he wanted to drink water, jumped over a wall and made a bid for freedom.

Cries of "Chor"! "Chor"! from the police constable led to the accused making a race of it. Subsequently, some mill workers near Arthur Road succeeded in capturing the accused the same evening.

The accused, in a statement, said that he was unguarded and he walked out of the Police Station and that he was arrested on the road while he was walking along.

The accused was in custody on a charge of house-breaking.

The Magistrate held that it mattered little for the purpose of the case whether the accused jumped over the wall or walked out of the Station. He was satisfied of the accused's guilt and sentenced him as stated above.

Old Man Of 55 Marries Girl Of 12

The Secretary, Agarwal Sabha, writes:—

"An old man of 55 of Calcutta who is said to be suffering from asthma recently married an innocent girl of 12 years in Chirawa (Shekhawati, Jaipur). Some young men who were interested in reforms tried to prevent the said marriage. The authorities of Chirawa arrested eleven workers, namely Banarsilal Dalmian, Gulraj Dalmian, Govindram Bhalothia, Iswarlal Nemani, Basantlal Bhimrajka Rameswarlal Sachuka, Rameswarlal Shekhsaria, Krishna Sharma, Kishenlal Pasari, Devidatt Dalmian, Jagannath Vaid. It is said that a criminal case has been instituted against them and they have been released on a bail of Rs. 250 each. The hearing of the case is on the 12th March. In this connection Puranchand Shroff, Secretary, the Agarwal Sabha, has sent the following telegram to the Superintendent, Khetri.

"Great sensation prevailing owing to arrests in connection with the old man's marriage'."

Mr. Khaparde, Minister of Nationalists, Nagpur, has been appointed Minister in charge of Local Self-Government vice Rao Bahadur Naudu placed in charge of Medical Department.—United Press.

The B. I. S. N. steamer "Mulbera" which ran aground near Budge Budge yesterday, was refloated this morning and has proceeded to her destination.—A. P.

Lord Brabourne laying the foundation stone of the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital at Thana on Monday.

Governor's Busy Day At Thana And Bhiwandi

Receives Addresses From Municipalities, Muslim Education Society And Lays Foundation Stone Of Vithal Sayana Hospital

His Excellency, Lord Brabourne, visited Thana on Monday last, and was the recipient of addresses from the Konkan Muslim Education Society, the Bhiwandi-Nizampur Municipality, the Municipal Borough and the District Local Board of Thana.

In the evening His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the Vithal Sayana Hospital, Thana.

Lord Brabourne, replying to the address of the Bhiwandi Municipality congratulated the municipality on tackling the need of an adequate water supply and said: "I wish it were possible to give a more tangible appreciation of your efforts by restoring the grant which, as you point out, lapsed many years ago, but I must reluctantly point out that no exception has been made in the case of any municipal body to the more recent policy of not giving grant-in-aid for this purpose. In this connection I observe from a recent review of municipal administration that your water-supply yielded a small profit, and the principle that such schemes should be self-supporting is the one to be followed under present conditions.

"I agree that the question of the levy of terminal tax by adjacent municipalities is one of considerable importance to your town. You are aware that the question was taken up by Government with the Kalyan Municipality some years ago, and certain changes were effected. The question in its relation to the Thana municipality is now being considered, and I may assure you that, if any proposals for the levy of this tax in other adjacent municipalities are made, the objections of your municipality will be taken fully into account.

Petit Dispensary Grant.

"As regards your request for the restoration of the grant to the Bai Gulbai Petit Dispensary to its former figure, you must, I am afraid, rest content with the knowledge that, when the decrease was decided on, you were not treated differently from any other local bodies.

"I am aware that the industries of Bhiwandi are vitally affected by the prosperity of the surrounding agricultural area, and that some talukas of the district, in relation to other more fortunate parts of it, are subjected to higher rates of land assessment. This fact has, however, been expressly realised in the grant of special remissions, and I do not think it is in the sphere of practical politics to do more than this."

Muslim Education

The Konkan Muslim Education Society's address was then read by Khan Bahadur Mahomed, Collector, in his capacity as ex-officio President of the Society.

In his reply, the Governor said the work the Society had been doing for the cause of Muslim education had been brought to his notice on more than one occasion. It had set a noteworthy example to institutions of this nature which had for their object the spread of education, for its members, without expecting outside help, had, from the beginning, translated words into action.

The Governor did not think the Society could have chosen a better place to establish a high school than at Bhiwandi, which contains a large Muslim labouring population, for it had been shown that, given the means, no community was more desirous of education, or was more deserving of any opportunity which could be placed in its way.

After the reply, the Governor and Lady Brabourne visited the Hand Weaving and Power Loom Factory, Dandekar Rice Mill and Machinery Factory and the Konkan Muslim Education Society's High School in the town.

Visits Thana

After the conclusion of their programme at Bhiwandi, Lord and Lady Brabourne motored to Thana where they were met by Mr. M. A. Bhave, District Judge, and other district officers. After inspecting the guard of honour provided by the district police, the Governor and Lady Brabourne were escorted to the Divecha Town Hall where addresses were presented to them by Mr. B. H. Shringarpure (on behalf of the Thana Municipality) and Khan Sahib A. A. Divkar (on behalf of the District Local Board).

The Governor, in his joint reply to the municipality and local board, said, on the subject of tolls, that he could not speak in more than general terms or forestall the decision of the Legislative Council, for the proposal was one which had been embodied in legislation still before that body.

"I observe that in the District Local Board address there is a complaint that the Board was not given an opportunity to state its views, but I would point out that all persons and associations were invited to do so in a special press 'communique' which was issued at the time. For the rest, I would assure you that the legislation was framed with the fullest regard for the needs of local bodies and of agricultural interests.

Water Works Scheme

"As regards the water works scheme, although you remark that the plans and estimates have already been sanctioned, it will be necessary to have them formally revised or checked with regard to present conditions, and, as you are no doubt aware, you will have to furnish the usual proof that your financial condition is satisfactory.

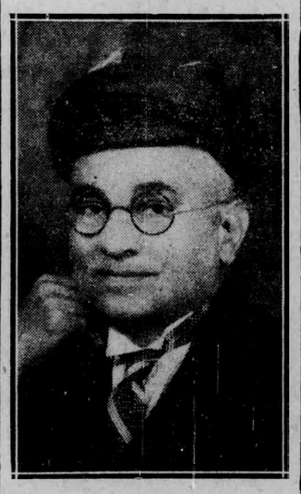
"I am glad to hear that you are reclaiming lands outside the town for the removal of dangerous and offensive trade. I understand that your request to be granted this land on a nominal occupancy price is being examined by the Collector, who will, in due course, forward his recommendation.

Must Move Cautiously

"I also appreciate your eagerness to assume larger responsibilities in the matter of taking over all public works in the district, but you will realise that this is a matter in which Government must move cautiously. As regards your suggestion to take over the question of medical relief in its entirety, I understand that you have not, as yet, made a definite proposal to this effect. If you do so, Government will of course give it the most careful consideration.

The Governor's programme at Thana concluded with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital on Monday afternoon.

MR. RAMARAO D. RANE



Mr. Ramarao D. Rane, Deputy Registrar of the Small Causes Court has been appointed acting Registrar for a period of 3 months as the present Registrar has gone on leave.

Mr. Ramarao comes of a well-known family. His father the late Rao Bahadur Rhakji Cassinathji, J.P. was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of the Schools Committee for over 16 years and was honoured and respected as one of the leadleaders of Hindu Society.

Mr. Ramarao is a member of the Pathare Prabhu Community He was taken into service in 1911 by the then Chief Judge Mr. N. W. Kemp (Now Sir Norman Kemp). He served as a Judicial clerk to several Judges of the court and impressed them by his intelligence and industry. As a Deputy Registrar, his tact and firmness had been greatly appreciated by the members of the Bar and the litigant public and he is fully familiar with the intricate work of all the departments under his control.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF SINDHI GIRL

Chhoganmal Narairdas, President, the Shikarpur Sevak Samaj of Bombay, 14, Dadisheth Agiari, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2, writes:—

"Reading the reports in several Local Newspapers of the 9th and 10th instants about a 15 years old daughter of one Sindhi gentleman named Mr. Dharamdas having been kidnapped from Poona, some members of the Shikarpur Sevak Samaj of Bombay went there but they could not find the said gentleman whose daughter is missing. They made also inquiries at the Police Station in Poona.

The Shikarpur Sevak Samaj of Bombay is quite ready to help the party if they are informed of the real facts by any one who knows the true facts and full particulars.

FRONTIER GETS RAIN

Western Disturbance Passes Eastwards

POONA, March 12.

The Western disturbance passed away eastwards through the extreme north after causing local thunder-storm and rain in the North-west Frontier Province and a few light showers in Kashmir. A few thundershowers are also reported from Tenasserim. The chief amounts of rainfall are, Cherat Drosh and Mergui a quarter of an inch each.

Forecast:—A few thundershowers will occur in Kashmir, the Punjab Kumaon Hills and Lower Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .016 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.3 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.9 degrees 8.4 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.2 degrees 1.3 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 64 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E N E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.6deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.94 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument **above mean sea level.**

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Model No. 155 Double Spring Rs. 70
Model No. 160 Double Spring Rs. 80
Model No. 170 Double Spring Rs. 125
Model No. 175 Triple Spring Rs. 150

Bombay Phono General Agency
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Entries For 4th Day Of Spring Meeting

Big Fields Should Be The Order On Saturday

The following are the entries for the Fourth Day of the Bombay Spring Meeting to be held on Saturday, March 16:—

THE CHANTILLY PLATE:—Distance, 1 mile.

Mr. Eve's Eariston.
Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Maharaja Madan Singh's Seaton Ross.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden, Hill and the Nun.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron.
Mr P B Avasia's Dr Strabismus.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester, and Abundance.
Hon'ble Sir H H Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr Sultan M Chinoy's Talk.
Mr P D Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
Mr A Higgins' Dinos.
Mr L S Lalvani's Ootman.
Mr S Wootton's Jim Thomas.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP:—Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr Eve's Heritage, and Safety Match.
Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill, and The Nun.
H H Mahajara of Kolhapur's Thormometer.
Hon'ble Sir H M Mehta's Ternlet.
Mr Kelso's Aurangzebe.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.
Mr G E Nahapiet's Ramillies.
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's Maid of Orleans.
Mr A M Khairaz's Redress.
Mr A Hoyt's Blackette.
Mr M C Patel's Cavern.
Mr L S Lalvani's Ootman.
Mr O Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr John Yorke's Camille.
Mrs John Yorke's Permarch.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE:—Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Eve's Grecian, Eve, Misty Dawn and Crack of Dawn.
Mr V Rosenthal and Major C B Farrar's Michette.
Brigadier R C Hill and Mr A H Johnstone's Greensward.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie.
Mr Kelso's Magnitude.
Messrs B M Goculdas and T G Khattau's Mananna.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension, and Ashvaraj.
Hon'ble Mr R Gujadhur's Winking.
Mr Gem's Ladyal, and Grecian Orb.
Messrs Diamond and R P Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mr R P Ebrahim's Royal Prince (late Moate).
Mr Gemini's Havana II.
Mr Darbari Lal and Captain Y N Lal's Witch Music.
Mr J A Wadia's Natbay.
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer.
Mr W Evan's Bismark II.

THE TRALEE PLATE:—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Eve's Quick Image, Running Sea, Rosette and Knight at Arms.
Mr J O'Hara Murray and Major C B Farrar's Boy.
Mr E F Neilson's Strength.
Brigadier R C Hill and Mr A H Johnstone's Titch.
Maharja Madan Singh's Gift Horse.
Mr E S Godfrey's Clairette
Mr Kelso's Arthur.
Messrs A Higgins and N D Bagree's Tijiro.
Mr Gem's Achieve.
Mr A Lookmanji's Roseville.
Messrs E D Pandote and M Dalla's Oratorio.
Mr M Dhalla's Madge Mee.
Mr Diamond's Dunedin.
Mrs J E Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mr Gemini's Beautiful Star.
Miss Lilavati Bhole's Leicester Lady.
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's Anomalous.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP:—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Eve's Blue Funnel, and Anchor.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gurjistan.
Mr Arnold's Wazir Pasha, and Mumrih.
Mr R Higgins' Iraq Gift.
Mr A M Khairaz's Al Ghazi, and Shiniar.
Mr Rashid Fadhoos' Harry Johnson.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Silver Fish.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz, and Sunspot.
Mr Gem's Farat Prince, and Nassirwan.
Mr A Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr M Dhalla's Riyad II, and Asian Beg.
Mr Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Mr Sion F Nessim's Copper King II.
Messrs M M Talib and A A Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Mr Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr Fahad Rummah's Rajput and Suhama.
Mr M C Patel's Happp King, Kabaila and Danger.
H H Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah and Adhba II.
Mr Ahmed Vali's Misyer.
Mr Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.
Mr Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muhaisin.
Mr S M S A Hoosein's Gurji Beg.
Mr Syed Saleh's Tara.
Mr A R A Wahab's English Star
Mr Dattajirao S Mane's Shara's al Jamil.
Mr Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr K N Multani's Nahab.
Mr Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hatim, and Amij.
Mr Hamood Jaborri's German.
Mr Oosman Chotani's Sattam.
Mr C Temoolji's Hazima.
Mr F B Burjorjee's Zoolum.

THE DELTA PLATE:—Distance, 1 mile.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Almas.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Hush Hush.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Amritsar.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Zenobia.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Gold Fish.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Aziza.
Mr Abdulla Salim's Madras.
Mr Ayub Asad's Sir Jamal.
Mr Syed bin Oomsaif's Sallal Ahmad.
Mr Nelson's Sun Rose and Faqdak.
Mr Sayid Mahomed's Young Bucknell.
Mr S Dhunjibhoy's Howel.
Mr H M Mahomed's Saggar Beg.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Zohal.
Mr Sion F Nessim's Al Barg, and Mahrook.
Mr Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's Sheriyar.
Mr M M Talib's Samran.
S S Akhasaheb Maharaj's Kanzal Muluk.
Mr J A Wadia's Havana, Poppy Day and Laffy.
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's Tilarmoosh.
Mr Abdul Wahid's The Duke and Marmora.
Mr Mahomed Abdulla's Gani Beg.
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith.
Mr A R Wahab's Masuda.
Mr F Sorabji's Nibras.
Mr E M Khot's Rashid Pasha.
Mr K H Irani's Kassab, and Forat.
Mr H C H Jusub's Gog II (late Wahshi).
Mr Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.
Mr A R A Wahab's Arab King.
Mr Diamond's Glory.
Mrs W Evans' Faidan.
Mr Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's Jawad Pasha.
Mr Hamad Muhammad's Eastern Charm.
Abdul Rehman bin Amin's Na'amat Allah.
Mr Sorab Khan's Mint Master.
Mr Syed Naji's Desert Prince.
The Ranj Saheb of Miraj, Jnr's Outlook.
Mr H U Oswal's Rolls Royce.
Mr M B Wacha's Simon.
Mr P Jehangir's Kurdi and Saint Fortunat.
Mr Rashid Swedani's Orphelia.

ADDITIONAL RACE

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Vignette.
Mr. R. H. Tucker's Champagne.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Poetry.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Rejoice.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Tetford.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Saloon.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Krishna Kumar.
Mr. Eve's Czardas.

KASHMIR POLO TEAM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

The Maharaja of Kashmir's team's Polo Ponies, according to London message will reach England by the end of this month and will be stabled at the Home Farm, Westonbirt, Exhibition games for the Kashmir team will be arranged at Norton during May.

Nagpur: Her Excellency Lady Gowan presided over the first annual show of the Nagpur Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals held at the Morris College ground on Sunday evenings.

To Break India-England Motor Record?

Mr. A. H. Khasgiwale (inset), Barrister-at-Law of Poona, proposes to break the present India-England motoring record of 35 days and 2 hours, by starting on April 2nd next. He hopes to finish the journey on or before May 5th. He is the first Indian to make such an attempt. He is seen here (right) discussing with Mr. D. F. Chinoy of the Deccan Motor Service, Poona, about the reconditioning of his car. Mr. Khasgiwale will present a nail portrait of the King to His Majesty on Silver Jubilee Day on behalf of the Poona Silver Jubilee Committee.

TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Barna Again Wins Singles Title At Wembley

Deafening roars of cheering from a "Cup-tie" crowd of nearly 10,000 people urged on the table tennis stars of the world when they battled in the finals of the Table Tennis Championships at Wembley Pool.

Such were the rallies under the blazing arc lamps that sometimes spectators had to turn their eyes away for a moment, dizzy with the incredible speed of the play. This way and that players leaped and lunged, parried and sprang to the attack. Sometimes they almost fell in the fury of their smashes.

Right in the centre of the great arena was one dark green table on which the lights were focussed as intensely as in a cinema studio.

A roar of applause greeted Viktor Barna, the Hungarian ace who played in the first game—a men's singles semi-final—against Ehrlich, the Pole.

Barna, a hot favourite for the championship, spun the ball gently, but with subtle cunning. He sent over little "baby" shots that compelled his opponent to hit them into the net, and he put in drives that made the ball glance to the far edge of the court.

Like Bantam Boxers.

The players sprang this way and that like bantam-weight boxers, and after three games it was understandable why a table tennis player is thought to be a veteran at 25 years. old.

Barna seemed to know by some uncanny instinct precisely where every shot was coming.

Kohn, of Austria, one of the heroes of the 20 minutes rally in which more than 1,500 strokes were made earlier in the tournament, was in the next semi-final with Szabados of Hungary.

Szabados is a man of bulging biceps and shatterig 'swipes" that gave the ball boys much fielding, and eventually won him the match in three straight sets.

An ovation greeted the two women's singles finalists when they came into the arena.

Hardly had the game started when a protest was made by Miss Gal over a point, and an interpreter was called on to the court, and after a few moments the matter was settled. Miss Gal, steering the ball to ungettable spots at the side of the table, proceeded to win the first game at 21-15. Results:—

Men's Singles.—Semi-Finals: M. Szabados (Hungary) beat E. Kohn (Austria), 21—13, 21—14, 21—18. G. Barna (Hungary), holder) beat A. Ehrlich (Poland), 12—21, 21—11, 22—20, 21—15. Final: Barna beat Szabados, 21—17, 17—21, 21—19, 11—21, 21—19.

Men's Doubles Final.—G. Barna and M. Szabados (Hungary) beat A. Haybon (England), and A. Leibgter (Austria), 21—13, 21—16, 21—8.

Women's Singles.—Final: Miss M. Kettnerova (Czecho-Slovakia) (holder) beat Miss M. Gal (Hungary), 15—21, 21—18, 21—11, 21—19.

Women's Doubles.—Final: Miss M. Mednyanski and Miss A. Sipos (Hungary) (holders) beat Miss M. Kettnerova and Miss M. Smidova (Czecho-Slovakia), 21—11, 18—21, 21—11, 21—15.

WEST INDIANS PROTEST AGAINST SLOW CRICKET

Wyatt's Test Match Methods Bitterly Criticised

Somebody seems to have slipped up somewhere in the West Indies. Public and Press, we are told, are loud in their condemnation of the go-slow attitude of the England cricketers in the Test match which has just ended in a draw, describing this business of playing for a draw as a "violation of the spirit of the game," declares Clifford Webb in "The Daily Herald."

At the same time they are talking about "determined efforts to secure more than four days for future Test matches."

Whoa there West Indies! Don't you realise that if you get longer Tests you will get still slower play, and that finally, you will get so fed up that you will want to see the last of cricket?

The saints preserve us from Test matches that last longer than four days! Such wearisome, crawling aggravating matches are travesties of cricket.

You would think that professional cricketers would realise that each time they descend to that somnolent state which merely bores the onlookers they are driving another nail into cricket's coffin and further jeopardising their means of livelihood.

We must not lay the blame solely on individual players, though. Too often they are playing to orders, or else they are remembering too vividly a lot of weird things they were told when they first got into the county side.

I am glad the West Indians have complained. There is no excuse for this labouring safety-first stuff. Either win a match or lose it gracefully. Would it have mattered, anyway, if England had lost?

It is really extraordinary how this lack of consideration for the onlookers, the people who keep the game alive, persists in cricket. Now, then, Skipper Wyatt snap out of it and let us have something bright and cheerful.

BOMBAY WINS RANJI TROPHY

(Continued from page 16.)

Vajifdar claimed his sixth wicket when he clean bowled Amir Elahi, who tried to cross a straight one. At his short stay at the wickets Amir Elahi contributed 15. (115-8-15.)

Mubarakali joined Aga Raza and immediately got a boundary through the slips. Aga Raza then lifted Havewalla to the screen for a beautiful six and following up with a 2 reached his individual 50 amidst cheers from the tents, gathered in exactly 135 minutes.

But he soon lost his partner, Mubarakali giving a soft catch to Divekar at cover, after scoring only 5. Vajifdar again being the successful bowler.

Puri the last man in started hitting out as soon as he went in and collected 5 off Havewalla. But in attempting a mighty hit off Vajifdar he was clean bowled for 6, and Northern India's inning came to a close for Aga Raza remaining unbeaten with 62.

Vajifdar claimed 8 wickets and Havewalla the remaining 2. Bombay thus winning by 208 runs.

O'REILLY CHANGES HIS MIND

Famous Bowler Will Play For Australia Again

When W. J. O'Reilly announced that his carrer in big cricket was over at the end of the Tustralian's Test tour last year, lovers of the game on both sides of the world were staggered, writes "Fair Field" in "The Daily Telegraph".

Here was the best right-hand bowler since Barnes—so some will have it—retiring at the age of 28. Recently, however, the cable carried the news that O'Reilly will not be be lost to the game. Joining the staff of Sydney Grammar School—one of the largest in Australia—he will be available for the coming tour of South Africa and for the Tests with England.

With Woodful Ponsford, Grimmett and probably Oldfield and Wall out of Tests against England by 1936, the loss of O'Reilly would have been a serious matter to Australia. And now to compare him with Barnes. They have little in common except impeccable length, but with his remarkable repertoire—slow leg-break, faster leg-break, top-spinner going through, fast off-break and googly—O'Reilly is a bowler in a million. He should play an important part in Tests for years to come.

Bombay (Ist Innings)	**266**
Northern India (Ist Innings)	**219**
BOMBAY (2nd Innings.)	
Hindlekar, c Abel, b Puri ..	1
Kapadia, c Abel, b Puri	19
Contractor l.b.w., b Jilani ..	18
Jai, c Abel, b Saeed Ahmed ...	2
Chury, c Puri b Jilani	6
Merchant c Vishwanath b Puri	120
Vajifdar c Emir Elahi b Puri	71
Havewalla c Mubarak Ali b Jilani	27
Wadkar b Puri	15
Divekar, c Holdsworth b Puri	2
Talpade, (not out)	1
Extras	17
Total	300

Fall of wickets:—1 for 3, 2 for 27, 3 for 60, 4 for 63, 5 for 70, 7 for 271, 8 for 297, 9 for 297, and 10 for 300.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Puri	27.1	2	101	6
Mubarak Ali	16	2	46	0
Saeed Ahmed	16	5	47	1
Baqa Jilani	21	5	57	3
Amir Elahi	6	1	18	0
Muzafar Beg	2	0	12	0

NORTHERN INDIA (2nd Innings.)	
Holdsworth, l.b.w. b Vajifdar	3
Dr. Vishwanath c Merchant, b Havewalla	8
Muzafar Beg, c Contractor, b Havewalla	0
G. Abell, c Hindlekar b Vajifdar	2
Fida Hussain, c Hindlekar b Vajifdar	19
Baqa Jilani b Vajifdar	3
Sayeed Ahmed l.b.w. b Vajifdar	2
Aga Raza (not out)	62
Amir Elahi b Vajifdar	15
Mubarak Ali, c Divekar b Vajifdar	5
Puri b Vajifdar	6
Extras	9
Total	139

Fall of wickets:—1 for 16; 2 for 16; 3 for 20; 4 for 23; 5 for 75; 6 for 81 7 for 83.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	9	4	13	0
Divekar	2	0	7	0
Havewalla	9	2	43	2
Vajifdar	20.1	6	40	8
Talpade	6	1	20	0
Wadkar	2	0	7	0

Selections For To-Day's Races

Sheriyar And Clairette Chosen For Daily Double

(By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the Silver Jubilee Fund Day meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE:—

ZOHAL	1
LAFFY	2
SILVER JUBILEE	3

2nd RACE:—

POPPY DAY	1
AZIZA	2
KASSAB	3

3rd RACE:—

SHERIYAR	1
TAJ MAHUS	2
OUTLOOK	3

4th RACE:—

AL GHAZI	1
RAJPUT	2
TARA	3

5th RACE:—

CULTRA	1
CYBO	2
WHATANIGHT	3

6th RACE:—

CLAIRETTE	1
RUNNING SEA	2
PERRIER	3

7th RACE:—

IRISH RIGHT	1
GENEROUS	2
LOVE PARADE	3

8th RACE:—

HARRY JOHNSON ..	1
YANOOS	2
SUHAMA	3

DAILY DOUBLE

SHERIYAR & CLAIRETTE

DAILY TREBLE

CULTRA, IRISH RIGHT, HARRY JOHNSON.

G. I. P.'s GREAT VICTORY

Customs Beaten At Gwalior Cup Hockey

The Cooperage was the scene of great enthusiasm and excitement, when the G. I. P. Rly. and the Customs met in the replay of the Gwalior Cup Tourney last evening. The G. I. P. deserve a pat on the back for their great victory over a side which has carried all before it for the last two seasons. The Railway must be thankful to their left-back, Grostate for their victory; for it was he who kept the Customs from scoring. The Customs had more of the game and were rather unfortunate to go down. The deciding goal was scored off a penalty bully, awarded in the last minute of the game. The Railway won by the odd goal in five.

NOT A DULL MOMENT.

There was not a dull moment in the game, and the huge crowd that was present enjoyed it. The game was fought out at a terrific pace there being many tense moments. Both sides indulged, sometimes, in too much hard-hitting, the railway being the chief offenders in this matter.

THE GAME.

The game commenced at a terrific pace and the crowd ran into ecstacy, when both set of forwards made for the opposing goal. Sweeney and Milne went into the G. I. P. danger zone, but Grostate cleared. A little later Graham broke up another fine movement by the Custom's men. Sullivan ran down the line and centred beautifully but Cowton kicked clear. At the other end, Coveney rushed out and cleared. Ismail and Isitt combined beautifully and Ismail took the ball into the circle and beat Cowton who had run out to save thus giving his side the lead. The Railwaymen kept up the attack and Pearson sent the ball out from a pass from Sullivan.

Sweeney centred beautifully and Graham hit at the ball and a penalty corner was awarded against the Rly. but it proved ineffective. Both sides were playing at the top of their form, and the ball travelled up and down at a fast pace. Milne made a fine run down on his own but failed to get at the ball in the striking area. Ismail dashed into the circle, but Cowton rushed out and cleared. The breather saw the Railway lead by one goal.

MILNE SCORES.

On resuming Chapman received a hard hit in the side off Jagat's hit at goal. The game had to be suspended for a few moments, and when the game restarted, Milne scored the equaliser from a corner. The Customs at this period were definitely on top, and were having more of the game. A penalty corner against the Railway proved abortive.

A fine run by Ismail and Isitt culminated in Isitt scoring the second goal. Cowton erred in running out, Isitt having an open target. Excitement ran fever high, and hockey was thrilling. The Customs forced a penalty corner and there was a terrible scrimmage in the Railway goal-mouth but Grostate cleared conceding another penalty corner which also proved abortive.

CUSTOMS EQUALISE.

The Customs men attacked consistently and from a fine pass by Sweeney Afzal tapped the ball from mid-air into the nets bringing the teams once more on level terms. The defence of the Railway was hard worked and Grostate was doing a lot of fine work. Feroze ran down on his own and scooped at the goal but Coveney saved. The Custom's defence allowed little scope to the Railway forwards. Sullivan made a fine run but Abreo intercepted the pass.

A PENALTY BULLY.

Ismail, ran down into the Custom's Goal in the closing stages of the game and Cowton who ran out to kick the ball missed it completely and Ismail who was at hand to push the ball was tripped and down he went. Umpire Rodrigues promptly awarded a penalty bully.

Cowton removed his pads and Ismail from the opposing side took the ball and amidst thunderous applause he beat Cowton easily and scored the winning goal.

The Customs made frantic efforts to restore equality in the two minutes that were left but luck was against them. They were completely upset and the penalty corner that they forced proved ineffective. The whistle blew and that was the end of the Customs. Hard luck Customs!

It is difficult to judge the outstanding players on the field for every man strained to the utmost for his side. At the end of the match, the Custom's officials consulted a great deal about protesting against the decision, but after ten minutes, came to the conclusion that they should not. The Police had rough time in keeping the public in check.

THE RESULT.

G. I. P. ..... 3 goals.
CUSTOMS ..... 2 goals.

The Teams: G. I. P. Coveney, Graham and Grostate. Mills Chapman and Norris. Sullivan, Pearson, Ismail, Isitt and Francis.

Customs: Cowton, Abreo and Aslam. Digne, Brewin and S. M. Khan. Sweeney, Milne, Feroze Khan, Afzal and Jagat Singh.

Umpires: Rourigues and Ernst.

Finals on Thursday at 5-40 p.m. G. I. P. v. Kirkee United.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Shud 9, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 7, 1353
Parsi: Meher 8, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 49m
Sunset: 6h 48m
High Tide: 5-38 20-12
Low Tide: 1-02 12-28

* Inter-Communal (Vegetarian) dinner under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth League, Theosophical Society at the Blavatsky Lodge Terrace, at 7-30 p.m.

"Madame Halide Edib Hanum will be the guest of honour and the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji will preside.

Public lecture by Madame Halide Edib on the "Making of the Turkish Republic" at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to preside.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General meeting, Governor attending, Ballard Estate, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 14

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Lecture by Dr. Miss G Doctor on "The Health of the School Child", Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

FRIDAY, March 15

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, 11-30 a.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

BATLIVALA—Hirjibhoy Kavasji, son of the late Kavasji Sorabji Batlivala, son-in-law of the late Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Shroff, and father of Sorab, Rustom, Nariman and Hilla expired at Dadar, Parsi Colony on Tuesday evening Funeral at the Towers of Silence to-day (Wednesday) morning at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Genoa Marn' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant

ID GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

Telegrams of Greetings in connection with the forthcoming "Id" can be sent from all Government Telegraph offices in India at concession rates recently introduced by the Postal Department.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Where, Who, What is God?" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

MRS. MARTYN'S LECTURE

Mrs. How-Martyn will lecture on "The Ethics of Birth Control" to the medical students at the G. S. Medical College to-day (Wednesday) at 4-45 p.m.

TARIFF BOARD

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Textile industry to protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of Messrs. Sankalchand G Shah and Co., Bombay at 10-30 a.m. and Messrs. Jiwandas Bhanji and Co., Bombay at 3-0 p. m. to-day (Wednesday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

LAST 3 DAYS

REDUCED PRICES

Rs. 8, 5|12, 3|6, 2|4 & Gallery at Re. 1|2

THE EXCELSIOR

RUSSIAN BALLET COMPANY

Programme No. 3.
TO-NIGHT ONLY 9-30 p.m.

"THE MAGIC FLUTE"
"SYLPHIDES"
"PROMENADE"
DIVERTISSEMENTS

FAREWELL PROGRAMME
From TO-MORROW

THE REGAL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Russian Ballet Company". Daily at 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Merry Widow." Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bombay Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—Closed for Renovation.
CARLTON—"Treasure Island" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Time as usual
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Moulin Rouge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Murder in Trinidad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Hunting Music. 8 p.m. The National Hunt Steeplechase. A running commentary by R. C. Lyle. Relayed from Cheltenham Racecourse. 8-30 p.m. "Spring is Here." A symposium of pianoforte syncopations and classics based on the theme of Spring. Played by Madge Mullen 8-45 p.m. A talk from the woman's point of view "The Drawing Room of the Empire." Miss Winifride Wrench. 9 p.m. The Vario Trio. Olwen Stewart (Soprano) 9-30 p.m. Hughie Green and his Gang in "Scotland vs. England" Supported by Jack Hart and his Band. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 10-45 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra, with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano). 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian music. (A Variety Programme). 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music. Marek Weber and his Orchestra. 2 p.m. Close down.

4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. 5 p.m. Naique Mama—Stories in Marathi. European Programme. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme "Request Hour." Marwari songs. 7 p.m. Light music. P. N. Deswoolker. 8 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 8-50 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. Time signal. "Here and There". A commentary on people and events. 9-15 p.m. Poetry Reading by Marjorie H. Cleaby, L.R.A.M., A.L.A.M. (Elocution and Dramatic Art.) 9-30 p.m. The M. V. "Victoria" Orchestra. SB from Directed by Giorgio Allodi. 10 p.m. Overture 11 p.m. Close down.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'G' Ward will meet near the Western Approach to the Tilak Bridge, to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

3 ARTS CIRCLE'S RECEPTION TO MADAME HALIDE

A 3 Arts Circle Grand Reception in honour of Madame Halide Edibe Hanum will be held at 7 p.m. to-day at Aiwane Rif'at, Ridge Road, and on Sunday the 17th March at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane' Rif'at a grand Ead jalsa will be held, when Principal Fyzee of Law College will speak on the "The Feast of Baqar Ead." Entertainments at both the Receptions.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"WHERE, WHO, WHAT IS GOD?"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, March 13th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.

KRISHNA

(Dubash Theatre, New Charni Rd.)

DAILY 2 SHOWS: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
CONTINUOUS RUN
for the
22nd WEEK!
PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL

Amrit Manthan

is the BEST COSMOPOLITAN ENTERTAINMENT for the FAMILY and the FINEST PICTURE in the Town.

TO-DAY'S SHOWS NOS.
367,368

HOME OF DESTITUTES

Nariman Performs Opening Ceremony

The Secretary, Home of Destitutes writes:—

The opening ceremony of the 'Home for Destitutes' and also of a Primary School was performed by Mr. K. F. Nariman, at the Dastur Building, Anik Road, Chembur on Sunday. At the outset the Girls of the Parel Sewa Sangha sang the welcome song.

Almost all the speakers emphasised the need of such an Institute and expressed their goodwill to the Home. They also assured the workers of their co-operation and help. Mr. Hiralal gave Rs 10 for Exercise Instruments. The function terminated after legim, lathi, sword, dagger, and band played by the Tarun Bharat Vyayam Mandal.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper will be read on "The Rasotsava and its Survivals" by Dr. N. A. Thoothi.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

Musical Art Society has secured the services of the well-known Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan for their next concert to be held at 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday, 19th instant at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi. The programme will include somes of the choicest classical ragas of the artist.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

A special general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. in the office of the Institute to consider the resignation by Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta of the Chairmanship of the Institute and to elect a new chairman in his place.

STRIKE ENDS IN LAXMINARAYAN PRESS

The Proprietor, Shree Laxminarayan Press writes:

The strike that was going on in the Shri Laxminarayan Press for about a week or so, has come to an end on Monday. All the strikers returned to their work from Monday morning unconditionally without any interference from the Lal Bavata Press Workers' Union, which the Proprietors of the Press had from he very beginning refused to recognise.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts Circle Grand Reception will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at Aivane Rif'at, when a most elaborate programme of Indian nautch with song and bhao etc will be rendered by well-known artistes like Ashid Husain, Jumna Prasad, Budri Narayan and others to entertain Madame Halide Edib Hanum, the guest of honour. Among the distinguished people who will be present are Their Highnesses of Alwar, Janjira, Tehri Garhwal, Jath, Khairigarh, and Consuls.

POSTAL NOTICE

Saturday, the 16th March 1935, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id", the latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for countries in the West in connection with the air mails which will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office on Saturday the 16th instant will be as shown below:

Unregistered correspondence 8-30 a.m. on Saturday (the 16-3-1935)

Registered correspondence 5 p.m. on Friday (the 15-3-1935)

Posting at the town sub-offices should be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the abovementioned hours.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lord and Lady Belper and Vice-Admiral the Hon. A. and Mrs. Strutt arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne presided at the annual general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society at Government House on Tuesday.

Commander E. H. N. Harvey, Lieut. Commander I. M. Martineau and Mrs. H. Martyn lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne attended a lecture of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council by Madame Halide Edib Hanum at the Princess Victoriy Mary Gymkhana on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay opened an extension of the Sir Hurkisondas Narratamdas Hospital, New Charni Road on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended a performance of the Russian Classical Ballet at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday.

POST OFFICE HOLIDAY

Saturday the 16th March 1935, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id".

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O. and its town sub offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Colaba, Mazgaon, Byculla, Parel, Bandra, Grant Road, Kalbadevi, Fort St. Booking Office, Girgaon, Dadar, Mahim, Masjid, Malabar Hill, Dharavi and Mandvi.

The remaining combined offices will remain entirely closed on hat day.

LATEST HOURS OF POSTING

Saturday the 16th March 1935 being a Post Office holiday on account of "Bakri-Id" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the homeward English Mails closing on that day.

Unregistered correspondence upto 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Friday

Posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G. P. O. before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices.

Solution For Unhealthy Growth Of Population

Birth Control Will Tackle Problems Of India's Poverty-Stricken Masses Says Mrs. How-Martyn

An instructive lecture on how Birth control could be popularised in India, and how hospitals and clinics could help the spread of this science among the masses in a beneficial manner, augmented with the rich experience of the pioneers of the movement, was delivered by Mrs. How-Martyn at a public meeting held at the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, on Monday.

Mrs. Talyarkhan who presided on the occasion, observed that the need for the birth-control movement was the greatest in India, where the poverty, illiteracy and misery of the people could not be compared to those of other people in the world. The progress of the movement was mainly due to the efforts of the various social organisations and the speaker observed that Indian women should urge upon the various Municipalities and other public bodies the necessity of opening birth-control clinics in the hospitals.

Mrs. How-Martyn in an illuminating speech characterised the birth control movement as a challenge to religion as well as to civilisation. This movement represented the fight of humanity to gain control over environment and break through circumstances so as to achieve progress. What mankind desired at present was, that marital relationship should continue but the increase of population should be controlled.

ORIGIN OF BIRTH CONTROL

The speaker then gave a description of the origin of the word birth-control. She explained how an American social worker had painful experience in the slums of New York nearly 70 years ago and she coined the word birth control, so as to find a way for checking the unhealthy swelling of population.

In 1876 which was an important year in the history of the birth-control movement, the birth-rate in England was 36 per thousand just as in India at present. Then the most important legislation, the Public Health Act was passed and many hospitals were opened in the country. Meanwhile a book was published by Mr. Bradlaugh and Dr. Besant touching the problem of the population and that book created a storm in the country resulting in the prosecution of the two leaders of reform. This became a propaganda in itself and thousands of people in Great Britain bought copies of the book. That was how birth-control had its first effects and soon a fall in the birth-rate was noted, from 36 per thousand to 15 per thousand. Owing to the public health measures, there was also a considerable fall in death-rate from 24 per thousand to 12 per thousand.

APPALLING MORTALITY

As regards infantile mortality, England registered 200 per thousand per year as compared to the present rate of 60 per thousand. Mrs. How-Martyn quoted figures to show that in Bombay itself during one year, not very long ago, infantile mortality was as high as 500 per thousand, which meant that half the number of babies never had a chance of seeing their next birth-day.

Maternity mortality aggregated to nearly 200,000 annually in India. A million women die every year in bringing the next generation of the world into existence.

The low mortality in Great Britain, Mrs. How-Martyn claimed was due to the beneficial results of birth-control coupled with the public health measures.

APPEAL TO INDIAN WOMEN

The speaker exhorted Indian women to work for the movement. Their path would be easier and smoother than that of the pioneers of the movement.

Mrs. How-Martyn gave a few suggestions regarding the propagation of birth-control. At present unscrupulous exploitation was being carried on by commercial exponents of birth-control as in France. To stop commercial exploitation and criminal abortion, the movement must be in the hands of medical profession and preferably in the hands of women doctors. Social workkers and nurses should also assist the spread of birth control

NO SUBSTITUTE

In England the clinics were not called birth-control clinics. They were called Women's Welfare Centres. Similar centres should be organised in India also. There could be no substitute to birth-control and it should be combined with public health and Social Service measures.

KALYAN MUNICIPALITY

Results Of Triennial Elections

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, March 12.

The results of the triennial elections to the Kalyan Municipality have been declared.

The names of the 20 elected councillors are:—

Messrs. V M Durve, Kaba Govind Karson, Govind Murar, S K Dhamdhere, D G Mulay, P D Mahasekar, Ramji Jiva Narayan, Ranoji Murarjii Kachare, P V Modak, C V Bhide, Pandurang Janardan Bhalerao, Govindrao Joglekar, Mulshankar Krishnarao Joshi, M D Oka, Harilal Ranchhoddas, Dharamsi Khairaj alias Nanabhai, Gulamghos Abdulgafur Naze, Mahomed Mukaram Falke, Sharfuddin Hajimiya Fakl Gulamsaheb Fakirsaheb Patel.

The names of the five Government nominees will be announced shortly.

A. I. S. A. BOARD ELECTIONS

WARDHAGANJ, March 12.

Of four candidates for membership of the Board of the All-India Spinners Association, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. Jerajani and Mr. Narayanmurti have been declared elected.—A. P.

Parel Industrial School

The Prize distribution gathering of the Parel Industrial School for Women conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Saturday last at the Damodar Thackersy Hall, Parel. The Hon. Justice Mr. H V Divatia presiding.

An interesting programme of music, dialogues, a dramatic piece and a Garba dance was gone through. Mr. B N Motiwala, the General Secretary of the League read the report for 1934, in which he traced the growth of this popular institution.

The President in his speech praised the work of the League for the advancement of women and said that each ward of the City should have a branch of this institution. Mrs. Divatia then distributed prizes to successful students. The function came to a close after a vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Dewan Bahadur K M Jhaveri.

NO EXTENSION OF DATE

A. I. C. C. Secretary Interprets Rule About Membership

WARDHAGANJ, March 12.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, states:

Representations have been made to me by various Provincial Congress Committtees, asking me to extend the date for the enrollment of members to as late a date as possible. It has been worked out that the election of delegates for the next Congress should take place on or about 14th December next, and under the Constitution, only those will be entitled to vote at such an election who have been on the Congress register of members at least six months before the election takes place. Therefore any one enrolled after the 13th June will not be entitled to vote in the elections held on the 14th December.

In the list of members to be submitted to the A I C C office, the names of members already entitled to be voters and those who will become entitled to vote before the 14th December should be separately submitted. In this way, I think it is possible under the Constitution for members enrolled upto the 13th June to vote at the election of delegates on the 14th December. Enrollment may continue even after the 13th June, but members enrolled within six months of the election of delegates will not be entitled to vote at such an election. All permanent Congress Committees are accordingly requested to push on the enrollment of members.—A. P.

HEAT WAVE IN RATNAGIRI

Shirgaon Records 103 Degrees

RATNAGIRI, March 12.

A heat wave is passing over the Konkon since the last two days. The weather is exceptionally dry. Shirgaon village, four miles from Ratnagiri, recorded a temperature of 103 degrees.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay Sanitary Association

The Bombay Sanitary Association deserves better public support than it gets from the Bombay public to enable it do more useful work in the city. The Association maintains only one Health Visitor for a large and expensive city like Bombay where, at least, a dozen Health Visitors are necessary. During the past year, however, the Health Visitor inspected 548 insanitary chawls and gave lectures in the evening to the occupants of the chawls in the open air with the aid of the magic lantern slides on the prevention of infectious diseases, such as malaria, small-pox, plague, cholera, tuberculosis and guinea worm. The lectures thus given to the occupants of the chawls numbered in all 264. The main support of the Association is the rent from its own building which amounts to Rs. 2,025 and interest on Government securities amounting to Rs. 4,175. The subscription from members during the last year was only Rs. 350, while donation from the Government of Bombay was only Rs. 120. The Association deserves better support not only from the public of Bombay but also from the Bombay Municipality, Millowners' Association and the Government of Bombay to enable it to employ more Health Visitors to impart knowledge on hygiene and sanitation to the residents of congested and overcrowded localities of the city.

The Unemployed

One may recognise the difference between the Municipal Corporation in the city and the Provincial or Central Governments in so far as their attitude towards public opinion is concerned. For this reason, it was suggested in these columns that the Municipality should compile statistics of the unemployed both among the working classes and the educated middle class. So also the opening of a Labour Exchange would go a long way to help securing some relief to the workless and the breadless.

A correspondent, in his letter to the Editor, does not think that the Municipal Corporation would be helpful in solving the problem of unemployment. An attitude of concealed hostility or indifference towards the starving masses in the city will be sure to recoil on the heads of those whose thoughts and efforts in this direction are anything but sincere and honest. When the spectre of unemployment no longer will be a spectre but will transform itself into a stark reality, there would not be any escape from such a position, for those who either by wilful negligence or indifference, contributed to human misery. The unemployed should by all means organise. But that in no way prevents civic bodies from realising their own responsibilities in the matter.

SEVERE COMPETITION FROM EUROPE AND JAPAN

Advani Gives Evidence Before Tariff Board On Bombay Wollen Mill's Sad Plight

The Indian Tariff Board examined on Tuesday Mr. P B Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay, on the claims of the Woollen industry for protection.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

In his statement before the Board, Mr. Advani drew pointed attention to the competition from Europe and Japan. The competition from England and America did not however matter much.

Inquiries made locally and in the districts showed that the competition of the cheap qualities of blankets and knittedware made from shoddy wool had adversely affected both the output and prices of the knitted manufactures and Indian "kamblis."

The general public could not usually discover the difference between a mixed (wool and cotton) blanket and a pure wool blanket.

Thus the advantage went to the imported article which was cheaper and more attractive.

BOMBAY MILLS AFFECTED.

The mill industry in Bombay was seriously affected by this competition. Three mills out of five had ceased working since 1927 And the condition of the two mills was very precarious. Hence the application for protection to the mill industry.

Mr. Advani complained then of the Government apathy in the publication of pamphlets in connection with the wool industry.

The Board then adjourned till to-day (Wednesday.)

SHIP-DHOW COLLISION

Marine Court Inquires Into Accident

A marine court of inquiry presided over by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay with Capt T. M. Peet and Commander H. L. Walton as assessors met at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday to investigate into the collision between S. S. Jalarajan and a country craft, 30 miles south of Mangalore on March 8.

Mr. G. L. Walker Public Prosecutor, represented the Crown. The S. S. Jalarajan, it was stated left Cannanore for Bombay on March 8 carrying on board 2,500 tons of rice and general cargo. The ship had a crew of 73 on board.

BOY MISSING

At night on that day while the ship was steaming 9½ knots, a light was noticed under the starboard bow which later was found to belong to a dhow named "Vadam Parodi". The ship collided with the dhow which capsized. Boats were lowered and 12 men were picked up from the sea. A boy aged nine was reported to be missing.

The survivors were brought to Bombay. Nine of them were present in Court.

Capt. W H. MacDonald Master of the S. S. Jalarajan was the first witness examined.

The inquiry had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

In response to an appeal made by the Governor of Punjab the Municipal Committee, Jullundur has decided at a meeting to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 to Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund. It was also decided to set apart a sum of Rs. 500 for spending on decorations and distributions of sweets on the day of the Jubilee.

PATHE

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1935

GOVT. AND LABOUR

Government are not prepared even to take the trouble of resorting to palliatives calculated to help Labour in its difficulties. This is evident from the fate of Mr. Sapru's resolution which he moved the other day in the Council of State. He invited Government to establish—as suggested by the Whitley Commission itself—an Industrial Council representative of Employers, Labour and Government and various interests including those from Indian States so that it might help Labour, Industries and Government in co-ordinating their views in matters of Labour legislation. Government sympathised with the resolution and even acknowledged the great value of such a Council. But "there was no great hurry for it!" It could wait till the introduction of the new Constitution. Questions involving relief to other "interests" have not waited, indeed they have been pushed with a determined haste which can only be described as palpably indecent. But the Industrial Council does not call for any hurry, for, after all, the party that needs relief is merely the workers. Another weighty argument that Mr. Mitchell, the Government spokesman, advanced was the possibility of Labour being decentralised. That, we should have thought, was an argument decisively in favour of, not against, the establishment of an organisation as urged by Mr. Sapru.

Not Well-Informed

Government were equally unsympathetic towards Labour demands in the Assembly when Mr. N. M. Joshi moved a token cut in the Budget demand for the Executive Council to draw attention to the grievances of the working classes. Mr. Joshi confined himself to but a few of their grievances and in particular referred to the recommendations of the Whitley Commission, for the creation of a nutrition institute to conduct researches into the food taken by the working classes and for the adequate provision of maintenance during the period of sickness. He justly complained that though these recommendations had been made by the Communism four years before, Government had not taken any steps to give effect to them. Government did not object to the recommendations but preferred taking action on several of them till the new Reforms had been inaugurated. Curiously enough, it was left for Mr. H. P. Mody to belittle both the recommendations and the Commission when he remarked that if all its recommendations were given effect to, "Capital and Industry would cease to exist and with them Labour would cease." The Commission, however, may be presumed to have known at least as well as does Mr. Mody what Labour reforms are practicable without prejudicing industry. On the contrary, if Mr. Mody was really well-informed about the working of factories—as he obviously does not seem to be,—he would have realized that the measures suggested by the Commission are calculated to benefit the industry as much as the workers.

Unwise Policy

Sir Frank Noyce took it as a compliment to the present Government that Mr. Joshi was so anxious to have all Labour laws passed before the new Government came into existence. And he asked if it was because Mr. Joshi feared that the Federal Government was not likely to go so far as Mr. Joshi would like. Mr. Joshi replied in effect that if he liked the present Government little, he liked the new Government less. His complaints against the present Government's attitude towards Labour show to what extent he is in a mood to compliment them on their policy. He was more outspoken in expressing his distrust of the new Government with the Second Chambers even in the provinces. However, it will not be wise for the Government to be unconcerned about Labour welfare. One can quite understand their nervousness about the spread of even the theories of Communism. But it will do them good to realise to what extent the horrid conditions of Labour in India and their indifference towards them have contributed towards the spread of those theories.

Putting The Seal

The Labour motion censuring the National Government of Great Britain for the White Paper on 'defence' has been rejected by the House of Commons. As we said on the occasion of its publication, the White Paper is an International tragedy. And the mechanical majority at the disposal of the Government has now set a formal seal on it. The debate was marked by certain features which emphasise the sadness of the whole thing. Mr. Baldwin admitted frankly that the British move was not exactly conducive to the "collective" system. But because two Powers had dealt blows to the League of Nations, there was nothing for it but to deal another! Sir John Simon did not improve matters by declaring that British policy was "unalterably" based upon membership of the League and then defending the alteration in spirit of which the White Paper is the expression and Mr. Baldwin's frank speech its authoritative interpretation.

But Sir Austen Chamberlain, in our view, damned British policy and the White Paper more definitely than Mr. Baldwin and Sir John Simon themselves. He "emphasised that the League offered enormous security against accidental war, but did not and could not provide a guarantee against the aggression of a nation which decided on a war of set purpose to achieve some national ambition. A war of that kind was only preventible by *making clear to the aggressor that such overwhelming force would be massed against her as to deny any prospect of victory.*" It stands to reason that the overwhelming force contemplated by Sir Austen can, and must,—if there is any meaning in the "collective system of the League"—be constituted *collectively* of all members. Indeed an overwhelming force possessed by one individual member will defeat the very object that Sir Austen was advocating.

This argumentative sophism, clearly reveals what British statesmen were at points to hide under it. There was, however, another noteworthy feature of the debate. That is Mr. Baldwin's outspokenness considered in conjunction with the news that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was unfortunately prevented by cold from participating in the debate. We like to think for the sake of his own past that Mr. MacDonald does not agree with the White Paper, that if he possessed the courage to sacrifice the remnants of his convictions, he at least lacked the courage to avow it openly. But if Mr. MacDonald's cold possesses more than a medical significance. Mr. Baldwin's unusually 'spirited' defence of the Tory policy in regard to armament assumes a very high importance indeed. Have Messrs. MacDonald and Baldwin come to the parting of the ways? And was the latter's speech a gesture to the restive elements in his party who want him to return to the Party system?

Servant Of The People

"The Servants of the People Society" which was founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai has just published its consolidated Report for the years 1930-34. Annual reports could not be regularly published owing to the fact that most of the workers of the Society were engaged in the national struggle which characterised this period. This again explains why the Society cannot claim any definite work done direct by its members as such, except conducting certain journals like "The People" of Lahore. This self-effacing attitude of the Society, however, in no way detracts from the value of the work its members are doing in the wider field, and is, indeed, in keeping with its catholic and non-sectarian ideals. Syt. Purushottam Das Tandon, the President of the Society, allied himself with the Non-co-operation Movement from its very start. He was also the leader of the Kisan Movement in the U.P.; and it is needless to add that as a result of those activities found himself as "His Majesty's guest" more than once. The President's example was followed by the members of the Society and all of them have been continuously busy in the various phases of national work. The members have lent a helping hand to Mahatmaji's Harijan Movement, to Bihar Earthquake Relief, to Khadi and Swadeshi movements, to the service of the people of Indian States, to Labour work, and to miscellaneous other activities, political, social and educational.

It is a matter of great regret that the financial position of the Society is far from satisfactory. In spite of the members' great sacrifice in voluntarily accepting a cut of 33-1/3 per cent in their already meagre allowances, the Society has been faced with a heavy deficit, which has prevented the admission of new members and has also affected the activities of the Society in various directions. It is to be hoped that the Society will find itself on a more stable basis in the near future and thus add to its usefulness. Few institutions are more deserving of public help and sympathy than this living memorial of Lala Lajpat Rai.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND ITS MUSLIM MEMBERS

An Opportunity Lost

(By Dr. KAZI ABDUL HAMEED, M.A., Ph.D.)

I recently visited the Bombay Legislative Council and had occasion to hear some of the debates. What a contrast with its proto-type at Delhi! It is gratifying to note that the majority of the Muslim members of the Assembly are doing really good work under the able leadership of Mr. Jinnah. They are protecting the rights of their own community and are also advancing the interests of the country. Contrary to that, one is really grieved to see the deplorable plight of the Mahomedan members of the Bombay Council. Some of them have been able to get inside, though they have not got any idea of the Parliamentary Government and its working Some of them are actually dozing in their seats and can hardly open their lips in the House. Numerically the Mahomedans are one-third of the elected members in the Council, and if they wish they can render immense service to their own community and India But they seem to be incapable of organizing themselves into a working party. There is a nominal party which is worse than useless because it seldom meets. It has got no policy and no plan of action. The members vote on a motions either as guided by Government whips or in accordance with their personal wishes. They are there as the representatives of the Musalmans and the country, but most of them voted for the Finance Bill for which there is no justification this year. Many of them also voted in favour of Tobacco Bill although they had received several representations from Mahomedans against it. This is all the more to be regretted because these taxes fall heavily upon the poor.

Deplorable.

The most deplorable part of the whole affair is that some of the Muslim members actually voted against the policy of Prohibition. Mr. Gazdar, a Sindi member, went even so far as to justify the action of the Government in abandoning prohibition. It is a pity that the Muslim public is so unaware of the actions of their representatives in the Council. During the elections these very gentlemen appeal to the Muslim voters in the name of Islam. Many of the members are everyday sacrificing the rights of poor Musalmans, they are going against the real interests of India, and they think that they are not responsible to anybody but to themselves. I appeal to the Muslim public to take note of their conduct in the Council.

Servile Mentality.

Half of the elected Maho-

(Continued on page 8.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

BY K. T. SHAH.

The stage has been held, almost exclusively in the last week, by the Revolution in Greece. The exact nature of the Revolution, and the precise objective it seeks, are not quite clear from the cables so far received. But it seems M. Venizelos has inspired, or at least seeks to dominate, the Revolution, once it broke out. Greece has been the seed-bed of more than one post-war revolutions. At least two Kings have had to abdicate, and one forgets how many dictators have had to yield place to their rivals. It is part of the Balkan Peninsula, that mine of Revolutions,—which are of the same pattern, however, no matter what the immediate pretence of their outbreak.

For the moment, however, Government claims to have beaten the revolutionaries, and suppressed the Revolution. If so, it must have been not without a very serious loss of life and damage to property, in Crete and Salonica, in Macedonia and Athens itself. It is, at the moment of writing, donbtful if Crete has been subdued and Venizelos captured. Government make a bold show of not respecting any person in their desire to suppress the revolt; but one does not know how far these professions square with the actual state of affairs.

Smouldering Volcano

If Revolution fails in Greece, will it restart in any other part of Balkan Peninsula? Or, for the matter of that in any other country in Europe? After the London Air Pact between Britain and France, we had felt, peace was beginning to be assured in Europe. But the British Estimates for defence published in the course of last week, reveal a smouldering volcano,—or, at any rate undisguised preparations for one,—which may burst out into flame at any moment. The Government White Paper explaining the Defence Estimates,—with notable increases in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force,—has alarmed the Opposition in Parliament, which tabled a Censure Motion in the Commons. The Motion has been rejected, the decision bing a foregone conclusion, —given the might of a disciplined party.

Most Disturbing Week

But the lesson of these increases in Britain's Defence Budget lies not in the actual vote in Parliament on a given motion criticising these estimates as in the reaction they are bound to have upon European diplomacy in general, and on world peace. This is frankly rearmament; but against whom does Britain rearm so heavily? And why? With France, she is on the best of terms,—so far as eye can see; and even with America she has no ostensible quarrel,—though the United States is also arming on a still more substantial scale. Japan is too far, and Germany too weak to need such a rearmament on the part of Britain Or is it really Germany that once more makes John Bull uneasy? There are wild rumours afloat about the rapid rearmament of Germany. There is no life in the talk of Germany's return to Geneva, and much less in that of France conceding equality to her neighbour across the Rhine. On the other hand, the round of visits paid by the Austrian Chancellor has its own significance in the problem of European Peace. Altogether, it seems to have been the most disturbing week since 1935 began.

Depreciation Of Pound

The disturbance is not confined to matters politicl, nor to the European Continent. The abdication of the King of Siam, and the accession of his nine-year-old nephew in his place indicates that the spirit of Revolution is in the air,—even though the Siamese changes cannot quite correctly be described as Revolution. The continued and substantial depreciation of the pound sterling, both in terms of the franc and of the dollar, is an added source of anxiety to the student of world affairs. The British Exchange Equalisation Fund, or control factor, is not put into operation; and it is doubtful if it could arrest the depreciation of the pound, even if it were so used. There does not, however, appear any obvious reason for this continued depreciation of the pound. The aims and objective of the Gold Bloc in Europe, and of America are not coincident; and it cannot, therefore, be assumed that this is a conspiracy between the gold standard countries to force Britain to return to a fixed parity, to stabilised exchange. The crisis in the money market in London, brought about by the failure of a leading City firm dealing in pepper, may, no doubt, have something to say in the present depreciation; but that must surely be a passing phenomenon, which cannot be credited with such a continued impression. Britain's financial posi-

(Continued on page 13).

Frankly Speaking

DEPLORABLE IGNORANCE

The illness of Mrs. Kamala Nehru may not be regarded of any importance by the Government of India on the ground that a whole nation is deeply concerned about it. That is a reason which is usually acknowledged by being ignored as of no consequence. But Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health is of interest to Sir Henry Craik and his department if only because it involves modification of jail rules to allow Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru to see his wife occasionally. Yet all the interest that the Home Department of the Government of India takes as a matter of official, not humanitarian, duty is a surprising indifference as revealed by Sir Henry Craik the other day. The latest information about Mrs. Kamala Nehru that they in Delhi possess is dated——December 8! And on the basis of a report submitted three and a half months ago, Sir Henry says: "I understand that she is slowly improving in the sanatorium at Bhowali"! Does Sir Henry realise that it is by no means a creditable performance on the part of himself and his department to have no knowledge about Mrs. Nehru's health during the last three months and a half and to be ignorant even of reports appearing in the Press?

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVICE

The President of the Bombay Legislative Council appealed to the Councillors on Saturday not to make allegations in the Council which they would refrain from making outside the House for fear of legal consequences. On Monday he attempted to elucidate the point of privilege more clearly and suggested that it was best to make only such allegations in the Council, as could be made outside and substantiated in a court of law. He made it clear, however, that the statements in the House were all privileged, that he had no desire to restrict the privilege, but that, if any member transgressed the limits of the privilege, he would have to intervene.

UNDUE RESTRICTION

The President has done well to make it clear that from the legal point of view the statements made in the House are privileged, that is, they are not actionable in a court of law, whatever action he might have to take himself in connection with such statements. But we fear that his suggestion to the Councillors not to make any allegations which they would not venture to make outside or could not substantiate in a court of law is an undue restriction on the privilege and betrays an inadequate understanding of the reason why members of the legislature have been given this privilege by law. There are many allegations which need to be made in a privileged position and which will be helpful to the Government in instituting departmental inquiries but which, for want of adequate initial evidence, may not be capable of being substantiated in a court of law. It is precisely in such cases that the privilege exists and is expected to be in public interest. Any curtailment of the privilege, therefore, will be a disservice to the public.

A WHITE ELEPHANT?

For a long time past there has been much severe criticism both in the Bombay Legislative Council and among the public against the administration of the Lloyd Barrage in Sind. And Government's replies to the criticism have hardly satisfied either the Council or the public. Several Councillors including some from Sind suggested in the Council on Monday that the Barrage, on which crores had been spent in the hope of its being a blessing had turned out to be a curse. Government pointed out in reply that the Barrage had brought more water to the province and more land under cultivation. But it is doubtful whether the increase is commensurate with the huge amounts spent on the Barrage.

PARMANANDA'S STATEMENT

Bhai Parmananda has issued a characteristically strong rejoinder to the statement of the seven Muslim M.L.A.'s. He has made an effective point by asking if Sir Mahomed Yakub ever votes against Government—and the question can be as effectively addressed to a few more of the seven who affected that ridiculous pose of injured innocence. He is also not wrong in suggesting that the main reason which guided them into the Government lobby was pressure. That subtle pressure was openly exercised. And Bhai Parmananda should have apportioned blame equally between the tempted and the tempter, between, that is to say, these M.L.A.'s, and—this is astounding but nevertheless true —the erstwhile doughty and implacable enemy of the Communal Award, Sir N. N. Sircar himself. As to Bhaiji's reference to the Rajen Babu-Jinnah conversation, the Hindu communalist leader would have been untrue to himself and his prejudices if he had not condemned it as frankly and strongly as, for instance, Sir Mahomed Yakub.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Indirect Election

The argument that the indirect system will lessen the financial burden of the Federal centre deserves to be considered; but for this reason alone Indian opinion is not disposed to sacrifice a principle of fundamental importance, for it holds that only through direct election can the will of the nation be duly registered. This third argument is almost absurd. What is the use of securing an apparent stability without real strength behind it? The real strength of the Federal Legislature would depend on the extent to which it represents the nation. If its members are elected by the Provincial Legislatures the former would naturally represent a variety of parochialisms. If direct election is to prevail, as it has prevailed hitherto, national issues will come to the forefront of discussion, and parties will be formed with national programmes. —"Deccan Times."

Untenable Claim

Has it ever occurred to the Government to think that it is natural for men and women who have no Government of their own to struggle for freedom and to stake their fortunes on it? Sometimes they succeed and sometimes they do not but it is almost an invariable practice of the powers that be to treat these men and women generously when the struggle has been suspended or has come to an end. Sir Henry Craik claimed that the Government have been generous and not been moved by any vindictive spirit. The fact that Mr. Aney's motion directed against the repressive policy of the Government was carried by 63 votes to 58 conclusively prove that the Assembly repudiates that claim.—"Forward."

"Total Failure"

The marginal defeat the Assembly Opposition sustained over Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's motion refusing supplies to the Executive Council has evoked lengthy explanations from Congress apologists, though for all practical purposes it matters little whether any particular motion is lost or carried. What matters most is the direction and method employed in exposing the true character of foreign imperialism. The task of the opposition is to utilise the platform provided by the legislatures for building public opinion for a real fight for freedom whose field lies outside the dummy legislatures. No amount of talking in the Assembly can have any effect on the settled policies of our rulers, but what all this talking can do is to increase the velocity of movement outside. From this point of view the speeches of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other Congress leaders were a total failure.—"People" (Bombay).

When asked to make enquiries and to consider the desirability of letting Jawaharlal take his wife to Europe if her condition was found to be really unsatisfactory, Sir Henry Craik considered that it was a "hypothetical question."

And, of course, he considered rightly. With his up-to-date knowledge gathered so recently as December 8, 1934, the question was purely hypothetical to say nothing of the superfluity of a fresh inquiry.

* * * *

"If every one of the Whitley Commission's recommendations were to be carried out, capital and industry would cease to exist and with them labour would cease."

It is hardly necessary to add that these words of the most profound wisdom—and equally profound ignorance—were uttered in the Assembly by Mr. H. P. Mody in defence of Governmental inactivities.

* * * *

According to Mr. Mody, to import into India the whole collection of devices for the benefit of Labour which were suitable in some other countries of the world would be absurd.

Good. But what about importing into India the whole collection of discredited devices for the benefit of Capitalists, Landlords and Foreigners?

* * * *

"Sir Frank Noyce described Mr. Joshi as an Oliver Twist, always asking for more."

The complaint is quite justified. Mr. Joshi has no right to infringe the monopoly of the European in India.

* * * *

Warming up to the work of counter-attacking Mr. M. N. Joshi. Sir Frank Noyce is reported to have said: "I may be a worm but I can turn occasionally."

Other members of the Treasury Bench can, in our opinion, follow Sir Frank's way with effective success.

Sir N. N. Sircar: "I may be a dumb driven cattle (sympathetic grunts from European benches), but I can act the bull-in-the-China-shop occasionally" (Hon'ble Members rush out of the Chamber).

Sir Joseph Bhore: "I may be a well-broken well-trained horse but I can kick round occasionally." (Hon'ble Members gasp with fright).

Sir James Grigg: "I may be a bee but I can sting occasionally" (continued cries of Ooh!)

Sir Henry Craik: "I may be the gentle Bull Dog but, Sir, I can bark and bite, occasionally (Hon'ble Members frantically seek the protection of the chair).

Mr. Tottenham: "I may be a . . . (The rest drowned in protests interruptions, assurances, cheers and laughter).

* * * *

And since imitation is the superlative thingummy form of whatname or something, Sir Cowasji Jehangir might declare: "I may be a solitary Liberal lamb but I can frisk about from chamber to lobby and lobby to lobby occasionally". (Loud applause, Maulana Shaukat Ali joining with envious reluctance).

* * * *

Mr. Baldwin said the House would be greatly mistaken if it expected him to stand in a white sheet because of the White Paper on defence.

For once MacDonald did the right thing. At least we hope he did. While Baldwin was spiritedly refusing MacDonald was lying in bed in Chequers covered in white sheet.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Police Officer—Do you remember the number of the car which knocked you down?

Jones—Yes—by a strange coincidence I noticed that the numbers formed the year of the birth of my wife.

Mrs. Jones—Come on, Henry. After all, it's not worth while to lodge a complaint.

Bombay's Rousing Reception To Halide Hanum

Soldier Of Freedom Answers Communal Scare-Mongers

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Madame Halide Edib, the Turkish patriot and leader, was accorded a warm reception on her arrival in the City on Bombay on Tuesday.

As the Nagpur Express drew up at the Victoria Terminus platform at 2-50 p. m., Madame Halide Edib all smiles, alighted from the train and was profusely garlanded.

After an exchange of greetings with her friends, she moved on to her car, halting almost at every step to oblige the scores of autograph-hunters and the exacting cameramen.

The crowds swelled outside the platform and hundreds of people rushed to have a look at her.

From Victoria Terminus she drove to the residence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabjee whose guest she will be during her two days' stay in the City.

Prominent among those present to receive Madame Halide Edib were Messrs K F Nariman, S. A Brelvi, N. T. Master S.K. Patil, Mrs. Tyabji Atiya Begum, Mrs. Hansa Menta, Mr. Muiraj Cursondas, Mrs. Goshesp Captain, Mrs. Perin Captain Mr. and Mrs. Padbidri, Dr. and Mrs. Hamid, Mr. and Mrs. Hasham Ismail and Khan Bahadur Shejkh Alj Baakya Mr. Miran Shah, Fatma Begum Dr. Abdul Hameed.

Madame Halide edib had a busy programme facing her on arrival. In the evening a mammoth meeting was held at the Sir C. J. Hall, the Mayor presiding.

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Hussienali Rahimtoola, the Mayor of Bombay, who presided, in the course of his speech said that he considered it a great honour to preside at a lecture, where a well-known leader like Madame Haide Edib Hanum was addressing a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay. It was the practice for the President to introduce the speaker of the day to the meeting, but the task of the speaker was a very easy one as Madame Halide Edib was such a well-known personality that she did not need any introduction of any kind whatsoever. During her short stay in India, and her tour, her lectures had been so well-known to the public that people knew the personality of Madame Halide without any introduction at all.

Continuing the Mayor said that Madame Halide Edib had devoted her life to the cause of the service of humanity. She had been lecturing in various parts of India on education. It was a pleasure for the Mayor to offer the distinguished guest of the evening a very sincere and cordial welcome on behalf of the City of Bombay, the Gateway of India. He hoped that her short stay in Bombay would be a very pleasant one.

HALIDE HANUM'S MESSAGE

Madame Halide Edib Hanum, who was received with continued applause when she rose to speak, said that it was the last meeting, rather the last but one meeting that she was addressing in India. She said that she had been asked to say "good-bye" and give her impressions of her tour. She did not want to say anything about the beauty, picturesqueness and the artistic and varied of India's cultures as she wanted to keep to them to herself for some time. She wanted to speak about those questions and problems which struck her to be not only of interest to India, but which interested the whole world, especially the East.

EAST IS AWAKENING.

Continuing the Madame said "When we were children, we used to think of India as a place of animals, big palaces, pleasure gardens, Maharajas and I do not know what not. And it has been the dream of our life to be able to come and pay a visit to your great country; but that was many years ago, for my generation is already an ancient history. When I came to India and visited it in the year 1935, India seemed to be materially different from what we used to dream. There has been from time to time in the world a new era, and there is that New Era in the World since the great War. Since then, both East and West are thinking on very difficult and deep problems. But the East particularly, has many problems, because for centuries, the East has been asleep. Only for the last half century or so the East is awakening.

MAHATMA'S ROLE.

"You will excuse me if I set out the problems that you are facing and trying to solve" continued the Turkish Patriot "which seem to me to be fundamental."

Referring to Mahatma Gandhi she said that he was one of the greatest personalities of the World to-day. She referred to him, because she felt that the realisation and solution of big problems did not depend on a single person, whoever and whatever he might be." In Mahatma Gandhi, what we are watching from outside India is this. From time to time there come to humanity teachers of a spiritual kind. They teach great many spiritual truths, and above all emphasize the fact that the world is a temporary stage, a guest house. Therefore, they must save their souls, and get ready for the next world. That has been the usual type of teachers in the East. Great saints and, great teachers have kept away from society. On the other hand, there are great reformers who from time to time emphasize the importance of the living world and the betterment of conditions on the material side. Specially during the last century when Imperialism and "Determinism" were rampant in the West, people were looking out for spiritual needs. Now, there they know more of the religion and philosophy of the East than they do of other things. In Mahatma Gandhi, the important thing is that he wants to work through a synthesis, through spirit and through matter. There may be among us, those who believe that these matters should take place either in one way or the other. Mahatma Gandhi is the first in the nineteenth century who is facing the problem of the material world and the spiritual world together and trying to work in synthesis. That is why we are interested in India: that is why we are looking to find out where it is going to lead.

TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE

Referring to Untouchability she said it was something which outside India did not exist, at least to that degree, where forty millions of human beings were considered and treated as unfit to eat or drink the same food and water as others,—indeed considered as a different species altogether. Madame Halide Edib added that it was that problem that Mahatma Gandhi was facing to-day. It was one of the fundamental things which made the World reproach India, and which in his belief and in the belief of many Indians went against eternal equality and social justice, in whatever Government or state of Society India was, if there was to be a decent nationhood. This was the second thing that outsiders were watching with interest. She was filled with great admiration for the way the work of the eradication of untouchability was being carried on by Mahatma Gandhi and other workers. "As a Muslim, I feel that Islam in its finest and highest, in its fundamental belief stands for social justice and equality of man" (applause)

VILLAGE UPLIFT

"The third thing that catches the eye and which is perhaps even more important in the East than anywhere else is village question. You know the East has been great in civilizations, culture and monuments, but it has failed to give comfort, to make ninety per cent of its people to take part in its material life. You do not expect such people to have any sense of responsibility and nationhood. Going through your villages, I used to think that unless something was done to your villages,—of course you have your peculiar problems and other things to solve—unless something is done to these ninety per cent of Indians, you cannot expect to create that great India, which is the ideal of you all." (Applause).

NO OUTSIDERS PLEASE

Continuing Madame Halide Edib dealt exhaustively with the Hindu Muslim question. "This is a question which no one outside India, no one who is not an Indian, has a right to speak about. (Continued applause) It is something in respect of which Hindu and Muslim Indians should speak, should discuss, should fight should quarrel, and should solve and should come to terms, and create the coming India in their own way (applause). Many young Hindus and young Muslims have spoken to me about it. I will not speak of it. But there is one thing which touches me, because I am a Muslim and an Easterner and every free great Eastern nation as it develops has given me great joy. I received on this question quite a number of letters and the thing that touches me most is this. One Muslim brother writes that if we allow this difference to be solved, and our culture to be fused with the Hindu culture, shall we not lose our culture, shall we not cease to be Muslims 'To this I say no. A thousand times no" (Applause).

ISLAM REQUIRES NO SAFEGUARDS

"In the first place, Islam is not a communal thing. Islam has principles and fundamentals with which no World State cannot be built on the best lines. And in the fundamentals of Islam alone can any community, which happens to be Mussalman, co-operate and work for the best and highest interests of that nation or State whatever it may be. Therefore, if that is the hing which concerns the minds of the Mussalman brothers, that seems to be something which does not exist, I object to it because, if Islam cannot bear objective study, it cannot be the great religion which it is supposed to be (applause) and we believe it is, and is capable of standing any amount of mixture with any other culture.

Concluding she said, "In the soution of these four questions, we are watching with great interest, because, how and when you solve it, is of a great interest to the world. India is a country of many cultures—I will not say of races. We do not know, there may be different economic and other interests as well. But if you men and women manage to solve these four problems, it will mean that, you will have established one of the greatest nations of the world and a decent nationhood, which only can build a free and great India (applause).

WOMEN MUST BE IN THE PICTURE

"I have one single thing to add now. Men may be of different nations, But women are of one nation (loud cheers). In the building of future India remember one thing, I may, if I am permitted to say, take the example from Turkey. The only possible way of building a nation of creating a new state, is when you allow your women to work with you, shoulder to shoulder, making them responsible, giving them their due rights. I will close with the slogan which we used to raise 'In every great society in the making, no individual but a nation, no rights but duties" (Continued applause).

Madame Halide Edib was profusely garlanded on behalf of several organisations of the City. The following persons garlanded her on behalf of the organisations:—Mr. K. F. Nariman (B. P. C. C.), Mr. F. H. Valibhoy (Muslim Students Union) Mrs. Bachchaben Thakker (Bhatia Stree Mandal) Mrs. Jaishri Raiji, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Miss Billimoria (Bombay Students' Brotherhood), Mr. Muiraj Karsondas (Fort Congress Committee).

UNIQUE HONOUR TO GUEST

Mr. K. F. Nariman in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Madame Halide and the Mayor "We have often assembled in this city as being the Gateway of India, it has been our proud privilage as well as our pleasant duty to accord welcome or give receptions to the incoming and outgoing guests from distant lands. But I do not think citizens of this city had assembled in such a unique gathering as we witness this evening. Usually the guests coming to this land are divided into two classes; and the receptions that are given to them are also divided into two classes (laughter). To-day for the first time in the history of Bombay, I find that all communities, all classes and all schools of thought have united on the common platform to do honour to this very distinguished guest of the evening. To-day you witness a very remarkable thing, the Mayor of Bombay and the President of the B. P. C. C on the same platform. I do not think a greater tribute could be paid to the guest than the function of this evening."

Continuing he said "Her visit as this juncture has been particularly welcome, and her message, the inspiring message, which she has given not only to the city but to the whole country before her departure is very inspiring. With this message carried to every village India shall be the free land as Turkey has been (applause).

Mr. Nagindas Master seconding the Vote of Thanks said "We have to-day accorded welcome to one who has fought and suffered for freedom. We are on the same path. We are struggling and striving for Independence and the heartening message which she has given to us and the vision of a free and greater India will take us further towards our goal".

DEATH TO SABOTEURS

Havana Order Provides For Summary Procedure

HAVANA, March 12.

Saboteurs and terrorists and liable to summary trial with death penalty, according to an order passed to-day. Government employees who are on strike are liable to two to five years' imprisonment. Bomb explosions and shooting occurred during the night, but there were no casualties—Reuter.

INDIA BILL IN COMMITTEE

LONDON, March 12.

The House of Commons resumed the consideration of Clause 18 of the India Bill to which Mr. Raikes (Conservative) proposed an amendment empowering the Governor-General to extend the life of the Assembly if a resolution to that effect is passed by both the Houses of Parliament. The amendment was resisted by Mr. Butler and negatived without division.

The House then discussed the adoption of Clause 18.

Clause 18 was adopted by 273 votes to 87.

Clauses 19 to 24 inclusive were agreed to without discussion.

Mr. David Reid moved an amendment to Clause 25 providing that the seat should not be vacated if the absence mentioned in sub-section three was due to illness or service of the Crown. The amendment was withdrawn after Sir Donald Somervell had undertaken to consider the point at a later stage.

The Clause was adopted.

ITALY AND GERMAN AIR FORCE.

ROME, March 12.

In official Italian circles considerable interest is evinced in the German statement regarding Germany's air force and the matter is being considered from the military and national standpoint.—Reuter's Service.

AIR FORCE IN GERMANY.

NAZI DEFIANCE OF VERSAILLES.

LONDON, March 12.

Confirmation is now available in London that the German Government officially admit the possession of an air force. This is the first occasion on which German intention to take action contrary to the Versailles Treaty has been communicated. It has been intimated that from March 1. the officers will change their rank and badges and possess the Reichswehr rank and have a slightly distinctive uniform.

The British Government is considering the notification.—Reuter.

SHERWANI'S ILLNESS CAUSES ANXIETY

Fresh Complications After Ear Operatio

BOMBAY, March 12.

Information has been received in Bombay that Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, M.L.A., has been seriously ill and laid up with ear trouble and his condition is causing great anxiety.

Mr. Sherwani was recently operated upon by Drs. Ram and G. V. Deshmukh at Delhi and due to puss formation complications have arisen.

Mr. Sherwani is at present under the treatment of Dr. Ansari.—United Press.

NEW DEWAN OF JUNAGADH

Mr. Monteath To Succeed Sir P. Cadell

It is understood that after the retirement of Sir Patrick Cadell as Dewan of Junagadh towards the end of April, Mr. J. Monteath, who had acted as Dewan in the absence of Sir P. Cadell on leave last year, will succeed him.

MAKING OF TURKISH REPUBLIC

Madame Halide Edib's Lecture At C. J. Hall To-day

Under the joint auspices of various students' organisations in the City Madame Halide Edib will deliver a public lecture at the Sir C. J. Hall on the "Making of the Turkish Republic" at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

Labour Censure Motion Defeated In Commons

Simon Justifies White Paper On Defence Policy

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons the Labour Censure Motion was defeated by 424 votes to 79.

Sir John Simon winding up stated with the full authority of the Government that our policy was based unalterably upon membership of the League. Far from reverting to the methods and outlook which prevailed before the consulative system was established. the vital purpose of the present negotiations was to secure conditions wherein Germany might return to the League.

We are convinced that there is no security for the world comparable with the effective working of a real and universal League of Nations.

The debate was twice interrupted by women who threw pacifist leaflets from the Strangers' Gallery, denouncing the White Paper. They were ejected.

—Reuter.

Another Armament Competition.

Continuing the debate Sir Herbert Samuel declared that the Government were starting another armament competition to which there would be no limit but bankruptcy or war.

Sir Austen Chamberlain proposing a counter amendment, emphasised that the League offered enormous security against accidental war, but did not and could not provide a guarantee against the aggression of a nation which decided on a war of set purpose to achieve some national ambition. A war of that kind was only preventible by making clear to the aggressor that such overwhelming force would be massed against her as to deny any prospect of victory. That was the policy of Locarno the Eastern Pact and other regional arrangements. It provided the most effective way of strengthening the collective system.

Defending the White Paper Sir Austen Chamberlain said it was the duty of the House of Commons to tell the nation that the sacrifices demanded were necessary for our defence and to fulfil our obligations of membership of the League, and our promises to contribute to collective security.

While the debate was proceeding, a crowd about 200 mainly women assembled in the outer lobby with a view to interviewing the members with the object of protesting against the Government's policy. Extra police guards were on duty as a precaution.—Reuter.

Peace Prevails In Greece Once More

Rebel Leader's Chief Of Staff Commits Suicide

Government Make Clean Sweep Of Revolutionaries On Land And Sea

ATHENS, March 11.

Normal authorities resumed functions in all the cities in Macedonia and Thrace, following Government's sweeping victory.

Before the rebel officers abandoned Seres, they raided a branch of the Bank of Greece and took 60,000,000 drachmas. Many insurgents escaped from Kavalla on rebel warships.

It is reported that the Chief of the Staff of General Kamenos committed suicide.

BOMBED INTO SUBMISSION

Having bombed the revolutionaries into submission on land, Government hopes to sweep the seas clean of rebels within a week.

Orders have been issued that all rebel officers will be tried by court martial.

The Prime Minister, interviewed by Reuter, said that when the rebel movement is quelled, a new era would begin for Greece.

GEN. KAMENOS FLEES

A cable from Sofia states: General Kamenos, the rebel leader, accompanied by 17 staff officers, crossed the frontier, and sought refuge in South Mastanli.

A cable from San Remos states: Plastiras was stopped while trying to cross the frontier from Italy to France in the neighbourhood of Bordighera, where he spent the night, subsequently returning to Genoa.—Reuter.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYED IN FEBRUARY

Drop Of 40,000 Indicates Improvement In Some Industries

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Following a rise 239,000 in the number of unemployed during January, February registered a drop of 40,000. The figures indicated an improvement in the building, clothing woollen industries and shipping services, but a marked reduction in coalmining and a slight decline in cotton. —Reuter's Extra Special Service.

Information is received from Kukur village, in Dadu district, that in a free fight between two factions of Muslim farmers, two were killed on the spot and several were injured.

HEADLEY SCORES 127 AGAINST M.C.C.

Jamaica 74 Runs Short Of Visitors' Total With 6 Wickets In Hand

KINGSTON, Mar. 11.

In the second day's play in the cricket match between the M.C.C. and Jamaica, the M.C.C. concluded their first innings for 321 runs, (Johnson 5 for 71, Beckford 5 for 90.) Jamaica made 247 for the loss of 4 wickets (Headley 127, Barrow 59) at the close of play.—Reuter.

COLLAPSE OF U. S. COTTON MARKET

Avalanche Of Selling Orders Create Very Unsettled Conditions

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, March 11.

To-day's collapse of the cotton market is attributable to the severe shock to the confidence imparted by Government's decision to exempt from the Bankhead Provision farms producing under two bales.

This was considered sufficient to deprive the plan of its usefulness.

The sorely tried patience of the market appeared exhausted to-day when the avalanche of selling orders accentuated by a release of stop-loss orders resulted in a drop from 12.12 to 10.25 later recovering to 11-02, but remaining very unsettled

NO CHANGE IN LOAN PROGRAMME

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 11.

After the sensational collapse of the cotton market, Mr. Chester Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, stated that no change in the administration of cotton adjustment or loan programme is contemplated as the result of the break in prices There was nothing in the policy of cotton producers' pool. he said, which would in anyway affect the market, and there was not the slightest intention of abandoning the loan programme covering the 1934 crop.

WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 11.

The figures just published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association show that the world cotton consumption for the half-year ended January 31 increased by over 400,000 bales.

The consumption of American cotton decreased by over a million, whereas the Indian increased by 600,000.

200 PERSONS MASSACRED IN CUBA

Mendieta And Batista Powerless, Says Ex-President Hevia

MIAMI, Mar. 12.

Carlos Hevia, President of Cuba for three days last year, has arrived here by air from Cuba. Hevia declared that about 200 persons have been massacred since saturday and the wildest confusion prevailed in Cuba; men being taken from their homes presumbly to prison and later their bodies were found.

Hevia said, he fled because of threats against his life. He declared that neither President Mendieta nor Colonel Batista were in command. He said "I do not know who is telling them what to do." —Reuter's Extra Special service.

HERMIT'S DREAM LEADS TO FIND OF CANNON

Story Of Excavation Told In Bihar Council

PATNA, March 12.

At question time in the Bihar Legislative Council to-day, attention was drawn to a story from Puri disrict, of a hermit's dream in which he received inspiration from a Goddess, leading to the discovery of five ancient cannons. It is related that Panchu Santa, a resident of a village in Puri district, who had been a hermit for a number of years, had a vision in which a Goddess appeared before him and told him that if he excavated a certain place he would discover some ancient cannons. The matter was reported to the authorities and excavation resulted in the discovery of five cannons.

It is believed that the cannons formerly belonged to an ancient fort in the vicinity. They are, it is understood, to be presented to the Ravenshaw College Museum. The mortars are of very small bore varying from 1 3/4 to 2 1/4 inches and are rusty and there are no letters or other marks on the cannons which can be identified. In design they resemble mortars which have been found in many hill fortresses in Maharashtra.—A. P.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

NEED FOR CULTURAL AMBASSADORS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was very interested to read in your valued paper the statement made by Mr. Subhas Bose in connection with the film "India Speaks" and the anti-Indian propaganda carried on in foreign countries. Some time back there was a lengthy statement made by Mr. Kamdar in your paper against such propaganda in Germany. Mr. Manek who returned some time back from America had the same experience. In fact this is but a common experience of all those of our countrymen who keep their ears open in foreign countries. Mostly India is known in these countries in its worst aspects or rather in aspects which are the creation of the warped imagination of many of the Western people who come to this country. There is one class of people, however, who have been specially guilty in this matter, and these are some of the Christian missionaries. For over a hundred years some of these people whose number runs into thousands have carried on a most systematic propaganda against our customs, manners, civilization, culture and religions in all the countries of the Western world. They have written hundreds of books, many of them far worse than anything Miss Mayo ever wrote, vilifying us in the worst manner possible and painting us as black as they could. Raja Ram Mohan Roy more than a century back protested against this kind of vilification, and the end of it is not even yet. I came across this kind of thing again and again in my long stay in the United States, and I did whatever I could to counteract this propaganda. But what can one or even a dozen persons from India do when there are hundreds and thousands of people going about their own countries doing this kind of work against a nation which is more or less helpless against such attacks? It is not only we who have suffered from such propaganda, but all Asiatic people. However, the Japanese and the Chinese are now very sensitive about such propaganda and they make it increasingly difficult for such missionaries to come back to Japan or China. As a matter of fact, the anti-Christian movement in China was led by many young Chinese Christians who saw with their own eyes this kind of propaganda carried on by missionaries in America and who came back to China full of wrath against Missions.

Unfortunately we Indians are the worst sufferers from such insidious propaganda for several reasons. We are a conquered race and that very fact confirms such propaganda especially in the eyes of those people who believe themselves to be Christian and damn us as heathens. It feeds their superiority-complex. Again because of our political dependence we have no consular service of our own to give a lie to such evil propaganda and even to take political action if necessary. Under these circumstances we do need to send cultural ambassadors from India to foreign countries to let them know the true state of things in India and to show what riches of spiritual and cultural life we have. We have been perhaps too indifferent to such propaganda on our own behalf, but the time has come when we cannot neglect this duty to our country and to the world any longer. Men like the late Mr. V. J. Patel, Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Bose and many others have seen the vital necessity of this work on our part, and all need to be more alert in regard to the matter. In these days when the world is rapidly becoming unified in every way, we cannot be indifferent to the world-opinion and we should let the world know that we are not so black as our self-styled friends paint us to be. In every country of the world we should have at least one person who might act in the capacity of a cultural ambassador, keeping a watchful eye on and giving a lie to any false propaganda against our country, and also showing what we truly are.—Yours, etc.

MANILAL C. PAREKH.

Corporation And Silver Jubilee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that the Municipal Commissioner and the Schools Committee of the Corporation are applying for grants in connection with the observance of the Silver Jubilee—Rs. 20,000 for illumination and buntings and Rs. 8,000 for sweets for school children respectively—and that these applications are to be considered by the present Corporators and not those already elected and due to take their seats on 1st April.

This move to get endorsement by the back-door for an economically wasteful and politically reactionary proposal must be resisted.

Rule 46 of the Rules of Procedure of the Corporation does not allow a question to be re-opened or discussed by the newly elected Corporators until after 3 months, that is, in this case until after the Jubilee!

In view of this provision it will be generally agreed that in a political question of such a highly controversial nature as to whether or not a popular body like the Corporation should participate in the Jubilee celebrations, the Corporators who are newly elected should take a decision and not those who obtained their mandate three years ago when the Jubilee was not even dreamt of.

The day on which it is proposed to spend Rs. 28,000 on illuminating the city (including the slums for which Bombay is famous) and for feeding the school children is May 6. This being the case, one would like to know what the urgency is which makes it necessary for the Commissioner to get the grant passed before March 31. One cannot help feeling that it is really a move to steal a march over the citizens of Bombay by denying to those whom they have recently elected as their representatives a chance to discuss the matter and voice their real feelings.

To turn to the merits of the question for a moment the proposal is both economically and politically reactionary. For a body which pleads lack of funds for such vital necessities as free primary education and unemployment relief to spend Rs. 28,000 on such a purpose as illuminations, etc. is a most scandalous extravagance.

Politically the Corporation and through it the people of Bombay are asked to celebrate the Jubilee. For those Indians who accept the Congress creed and believe in Complete Independence, and the majority of thinking Indians possess that belief, to observe such a Jubilee is to celebrate their own political servitude.

In the interests of a fair decision it is desirable that the application for these grants should not come up before the present Corporation but should come before the newly elected body for disposal.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. MASANI.

Bombay, March 12.

Value Of Honey And Natural Foods

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th of March you have done an immense service to your readers by giving prominent publicity to a letter from a correspondent regarding honey.

I would make myself bold to ask how many medical men know about natural foods and how much they know about them.

If medical men were to know that tomatoes are far better than sweet lemons (musumbis) they would not have largely prescribed the latter. Of course, the fruit merchant is benefited but what about the poor patient who cannot afford to pay high prices for these fruits?

As regards honey, medical men might say they are prescribing glucose largely because there is difficulty of obtaining unadulterated and uncontaminated honey. They might even say that glucose that is imported is "untouched by hand." I have read advertisements of a well-known Indian laboratory introducing a preparation of honey. They advertise that the preparation is made of sterilised honey and certain other fruit extracts or Vitamins. This preparation of honey has evidently been introduced to satisfy the quixotic ideals of medical men, but if the Laboratory in question had placed on the market sterilised honey "pure" and "simple" at a reasonable price, I would have been its grateful purchaser whether or not any medical adviser recommended it. We want safe and unsophisticated natural foods at a reasonable price, very much because I myself know the difficulty of getting unadulterated honey and to get sterilised honey it would be a boon to me.

My breakfast for years has consisted of half a tumblerful of the juice of ripe tomatoes and two or three table-spoonfuls of honey. My supper has consisted of one table-spoonful of honey in cold water before retiring to bed. This has not only promoted sound sleep but kept me energetic and free from any doctor's consultation for over ten years and I am pretty over 50 now.—Yours, etc.,

"ECCLESIASTIC".

The Road To Versova

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The road west to Andheri wending its way to Versova has of late been not only a grave menace but also a great nuisance and danger to pedestrians, cyclists and I'll not be wrong to say even to motorists. The authorities concerned had never before neglected it so entirely as they have been lately. It may appear that the people in charge of this road have disappeared altogether, without the notice to the higher authorities or the authorities themselves are not aware of such a deplorable state of this road.

Practically every bit of this road is not in a sound condition and much of it has been dug out as if actually furrowed for repairs and left out pending the arrival of monsoon.

I have cycled on various roads and even on cart tracks but never have I experienced such a fright as I feel now to ride on this wretched road.

A friend of mine came the other day on a motor cycle from Bombay to spend his evening on the Versova shore and when he met me he said, "I never in the least expected the road to be so bad and I really cannot imagine what the nature of it will be during monsoon." He continued further saying, "I would strongly advise you as a good and true friend to go walking than riding", and he added: "If possible leave Versova for good merely on account of this road being kept in such a deplorable state".

I hope the authorities will consider the question of repair early and put the work in hand immediately in order to safeguard their own interest and also the good name that "Versova" is enjoying as "a fine health resort near Bombay", and moreover Versova is in possession of the finest and the best picnic cottages that can be obtained on a cheap scale in or near Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Versova, March 10.

ALLEGED GANG OF CHEATS

Province-Wide Group Of "Jeykil And-Hydes" On Trial

MULTAN, March 12.

The hearing opened at Muzaffargarh to-day of the first of a series of cases against a gang of alleged cheats, who though outwardly following respectable avocations were according to charges against them systematically robbing people by means of various devices on railway trains and elsewhere. Ten such cases have been registered at Muzaffargarh and a special Magistrate has been appointed to hear the cases. Theaccused who are said to have extended their activities over the whole province include a municipal commissioner, railway sorters, a patwari an ex-zaildar a motor-driver and a contractor.

POSED AS NAWAB

In the case which started today, the complainant, an assistant record keeper in the Deputy Commissioner's office at Muzaffargarh made a statement showing how one of accused (a railway sorter(posted as a Nawab and robbed people.

Facts recorded relate to allegations that members of the gang deceived people by producing them before bogus police officials and if their demands were not met the people would be arrsted and, produced before bogus courts and sentenced. Some of the accused are also alleged to have resorted to administering stupefying drugs and such other devices to loot railway passengers.—A. P.

SHASTRI MEETS MAHATMA

WARDHAGANJ, March 12

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri came here yesterday and stayed with Mahatma Gandhi. He had a long talk with Gandhiji yesterday and to-day and also visited the A.I.S.A. Maharashtra office, the Kanya Ashram and other allied institutions. Mr. Sastri left Wardha at noon to-day.—A. P.

ACUTE FAMINE IN RAICHUR

No Adequate Measures Taken Yet, Says Miss Padmaja Naidu

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 11.

Miss Padmaja Naidu, who toured the Raichur famine stricken area, in a lengthy statement issued to-day says:—

"Even though the authorities directly concerned are still busy quibbling delicately over the precise shade of difference in meaning of the words "scarcity" and "famine" I have no hesitation whatsoever in declaring that an acute state of famine prevails to-day in the Kopbal Jagir and in the five talukas of the Raichur District, namely, Manvi, Sindhnoor, Lingsgoor, Kushtagi, and Gangapathi and further I maintain that so far no adequate measures have been adopted to meet the situation. The condition both of Kopbal and Raichur is exactly similar to that prevailing in the Ceded Districts.

MYSORE VILLAGE WORKER'S PROTEST

Goes On 21 Days' Fast Against Apathetic Attitude Of Rich Men

BANGALORE, March 10

Mr. Tagadore Ramchandra Rao, the well-known Harijan worker, commenced this morning his 21 day fast as a sequel to the unsatisfactory reply of several richmen of Mysore to his request to help his model village reconstruction scheme at Tagadore.

The fast will terminate on the 31st March and during this period he will take only salt and water and will be in Bangalore all the time he fasts.—United Press.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS AGAIN

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Following house searches in the city, the Special Branch of the Police took eight persons including three girl students to the headquarters. Six persons including the girls were let off subsequently after examination. It is stated that objectionable literature was seized in the course of the searches.—A. P.

DOCUMENTS IN MAYOR'S CASE

High Court Rejects Application For Stay Of Delivery

CALCUTTA, March 12.

Mr. Justice Lort Williams and Mr. Justice Jack rejected the application on behalf of Messrs Clark, Rawlins and Ker for a rule staying the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, directing the firm to deliver the documents in their possession in connection with the case in which Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sirkar Mayor of Calcutta, is being tried on a charge of adultery.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND ITS MUSLIM MEMBERS

(Continued from page 6)

medan members are from Sind who invariably vote with the Government except on matters pertaining to their interests when they entirely part company with their colleagues of the Presidency. After a few months they will have their own Government and shake off the dust of the presidency. But I cannot understand why many of the Mahomedan members of the Presidency should develop a servile mentality and vote always in the Government lobby. I would also appeal to the Mahomedan members to be conscious of their duties. It is essential that the Mahomedan members of the Council shoud have an organised party, with a definite policy so that the individual members may not be able to go against the interests of Muslim community and India in particular. I was glad to notice such a tendency among the Mahomedan elected members from Gujarat and I hope they will take a lead in the matter.

The symphony orchestra of the British Broadcasting Corporation consisting of 119 musicians will make its first appearance on the continent to-day, when it is giving a concert at Brussels.

TAKING OVER B. N. W. RAILWAY

Govt. Has Option After Giving 12 Mondth's Notice

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 12.

The Government has the option to terminate the contract of the Bengal and North Western Railway on Dec. 31, 1937 or failing that on Dec. 31, 1942, on giving 12 months' notice, said Mr. R. R. Raui, replying to the question put in the Assembly to-day by Babu Satyanarayan Sinha.

He added the question whether the option of purchasing in 1937 should be exercised, will be taken up for consideration in the near future.

TICKET-CHECKERS IN TRAINS.

Mr. Azhar Ali asked whether under the new system of ticket checking, every train is worked by two men, Mr. R. R. Rau replied that so far as the Railway Board are aware, there has been no radical change in the system of ticket-checking. On E. I. Rly. circumstances may, however arise necessitating the Divisional Superintendent concerned authorising the departure from the arrangement of having two men on each train.

TRADE PACT WITH PERSIA.

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji asked whether the Government's attention had been drawn to the Press reports, regarding the restrictions on the importation of piecegoods into Persia. Sir Joseph Bhore replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji: What action have Government taken or propose to take to safeguard Indian exporters of piecegoods into that country and have Government considered the question of trade agreement with that country.

Sir Joseph Bhore: The matter is under the consideration of the Government

HEALDS AND REEDS INDUSTRY.

Replying to another question of Mr. Mathuradas, Sir Joseph Bhore said that the report of the Tariff Board regarding the healds and reeds industry was submitted to Government in June, 1934 and is under consideration at present. Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji asked what the Government proposed to do with regard to the import duty on wheat. Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the Government would announce their decision in few days.

HALIFAX ON INDIA BILL

Political Flavour Of Woolwich Speech Denied

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, March 12.

In the House of Commons at question time Duchess of Atholl and Sir A Knox objected to the recent address on the India Bill given by Viscount Halifax to the Woolwich cadets, Sir A Knox suggesting that it was monstrous that the protagonists of the India Bill should be invited to give the address while the Duchess asked that similar opportunity be given to criticise the proposals.

Capt Hacking denied the political flavour of Viscount Halifax's address which was arranged by the Commandant of Woolwich.

UNIQUE FIGURE IN HISTORY

Madame Halide Edib's Tribute To Mahatma

WARDHAGANJ, March 12.

Madame Halide Hanum, the Turkish leader, was presented with an address by the local Municipal Committee. Among those present on the occasion were Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Zakir Hussain.

Thanking the Municipality for the welcome, Madame Halide said that she had come to pay her homage to Mahatma Gandhi, "the greatest man of the world." She aid that the Mahatma was a unique figure in history, and she paid a tribute, "inter alia," to his Harijan work and the work of the All-India Village Industries Association. Madame Halide Hanum left to-day for Bombay.

The Municipality is presenting a civic address to Babu Rajendra Prasad on the 13th instant.—A. P.

AWAITS GOVERNOR GENERAL'S APPROVAL

LAHORE, March 12.

In the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Mr. Boyd, Finance Member, said that the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Bill passed by the Council last year had received the assent of the Governor but was awaiting, that of the Governor-General.—A. P.

Respect To "Vande Mataram"

C. P. GOVERNOR'S EXAMPLE

His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governor of the Central Provinces, deserves to be congratulated on his attitude towards the Indian National anthem "Bande Mataram." His Excellency presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations organised under the auspices of the New English High School at Nagpur and when the "Bande Mataram" song was sung His Excellency, Lady Gowan and other European officials present stood up and remained standing for full three minutes during which time the song was recited. After that the Home Member of the Government of Bombay had said the other day regarding the "Bande Mataram" this conduct of the Governor of C. P. is really reassuring. When the late Mr. Edwin Samuel Montagu attended a party at the house of the late Hon'ble Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in Calcutta he stood up when the "Bande Mataram" song was sung. Such conduct goes to cement friendship between Indians and Anglo-Indians. It is a pity Anglo-Indian officials of the type of the Bombay Government Home Member unnecessarily wound the susceptibilities of Indians. If Anglo-Indians want their national anthem to be honoured by Indians they should honour the Indian national anthem also. As you sow so you will reap.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Home Member Embarrassed

Unlike the Bombay Home Member who felt extremely embarrassed because he was forced to stand up when "Bande Mataram" was sung at a meeting he attended, Sir Hyde Gowan, the Governor of the Central Provinces, appears to have no qualms in this respect. He, Lady Gowan and other Europeans present at the golden jubilee celebrations of the Nagpur English High School over which his Excellency the Governor presided, stood up when India's National Anthem was sung. It was not as though they had been caught unawares, because the printed programme which included the song was supplied to his Excellency in advance and he had not objected to it. The Bombay Home Member recently issued a circular to Government servants in which he asked them to clear out of public meetings before the song was sung in order to save themselves from the embarrassments of the sort to which he was subjected. When the Governor of the Central Provinces does not think it derogatory to his dignity to stand up when "Bande Mataram" is sung, why should Government servants in Bombay feel that it is "infra dig" to do so? Even the late Mr. Montagu stood up on one occasion when the song was sung at a meeting he attended.—"Hindustan Times."

An Excellent Example

Commenting upon the statement of the Home Member of the Bombay Government that while there was nothing wrong or objectionable in the "Bande Mataram" song itself, it was wrong for Government servants, on account of the political significance which the song had now acquired, to stand up when it was sung, we said in a recent issue, that "the Home Member must be the most ignorant person in India if he does not know that what the National Anthem is to Britishers "Bande Mataram" is to Indians," and that whatever anti-Government significance the song had acquired was due solely to the hostile attitude which a class of short-sighted officials had adopted it.

For British officials to treat the song with the respect with which they wanted Indians to treat their own National Anthem, we added, was the best way to promote that harmonious relationship between England and India which the Government professed to desire and which was undoubtedly in the best interests of both countries.

It is with sincere pleasure we find that at least one highly placed Britishers in India has just set an excellent example in this respect. We learn from a Nagpur telegram that on the occasion of the golden jubilee celebration of the New English High School at Nagpur, over which he presided, His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, with Lady Gowan and other European officials present, stood up when the "Bande Mataram" song was sung before the commencement of the proceedings. It cannot be said that they did so, as the Bombay Home Member said in his speech that Government officials sometimes did, in ignorance of what song was being or was about to be sung. The printed programme of the celebration, which included the recital of the song, had been supplied to His Excellency and other officials in advance, and neither His Excellency nor any other official, who had accepted the invitation, had objected to the inclusion of the song. Further the song was recited for 3 minutes and during the whole of that time His Excellency and Lady Gowan kept standnig. Need we say that these small acts of courtesy and of respect for the feelings of Indians are just as conducive to the growth of friendly relations between the Government and the people, as any attempt to interdict a national cry or the singing of a national song is in the highest degree detrimental to it?—"Tribune."

DULL BUDGET DEBATE IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Cut Motions Discussed In An Indifferent House

On Tuesday practically five hours, except the half an hour for tea, were spent by the Bombay Legislative Council in the debate on which were never voted upon, though elaborate speeches were made by their movers and supporters. Little interest was evinced in what Hon. members were saying.

While the debate was going on the official members were busy disposing of their official files, while the non-officials were seen either dozing or yawning in their seats or engaged in private conversation.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) set the ball rolling by a cut motion of Rs. 100 from the total demand of Rs. 11,76,000 under the head of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, etc. (Deccan and Gujarat). Mr. Jog drew the attention of the Government that Karnatak was totally neglected in the matter of irrigation facilities.

He then complained of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government in regard to sugar factories. He wanted that Government should be more sympathetic to the sugar factory owners who were to some extent solving the unemployment problem as could be seen from the fact that they employed about 100 graduates and 7,500 agricultural and other labourers. Besides they spent over Rs. 2 lacs in the purchase of materials from the local tradesmen.

IN DECCAN & GUJARAT

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni (Poona) also supported the cut motion and said that the area of the land under irrigation was decreasing in Deccan and Gujarat. It was 2,60,000 in 1928, but was reduced in 1932-23 to 1,94,438

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (Indian Merchants Chamber) suggested to Government to hold a conference of the sugar cane factory owners and go into the details of their grievances.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona), Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale (Ahmednagar) and Mr. G. S. Gangoli (Kanara) also supported the motion.

Mr. C. M. Lane (Secretary, P.W.D.) said that the Markandeva River scheme of irrigation was abandoned because government found that it was absolutely impracticable. Government had, however, recently sanctioned work in the area of Danbal Tank as a measure against the scarcity of water in that area.

NO CHANGE IN SYSTEM

He did not hold out any hope of effecting any change in the water rate of irrigation and non-irrigation land. If a factory, he said, did not wish to agree to the terms of the Government in regard to the water rate, it was perfectly open to the owners to sink their own well.

The Hon. Home Member also in his speech supported the last speaker, after which Mr. Jog asked permission of the House to withdraw his motion, which was granted.

Sardar Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik then moved a cut of Rs. 1,000 from the total grant of Rs. 78,03,000 under the head of Irrigation Reserved, but this too was withdrawn after some discussion.

The Council then adjourned till to-day when some more cut motions will be discussed.

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Wearer Knows Best Where Shoe Pinches

Get Rid Of Superiority Complex

Andrews' Plea For Conceding Racial Equality And Political Freedom To Indians

I am painfully aware at this point in our wireless debate on the India Report that to play the part of Cassandra and utter warnings, when people are hoping for the best, is not an enjoyable occupation. Yet coming back direct from India and having seen day after day the hostile reception of the Report over there, I am unable to share either the breezy optimism of Sir Samuel Hoare or the more cautious expectancy of Sir John Thompson.

BITTERNESS INCREASING.

Both of them appear to think that all will go smoothly Instead of this, I bring back from India the authentic news that Indian opinion, which I wholly share myself, is adverse. It finds the Report reactionary; and the bitterness against the reactionary clauses, which run all through the Report, is daily increasing. The Congress rejects it altogether; the Liberals are fully inclined to do the same; the great Muslim Community, while condemning its reactionary character, has not yet defined its own ultimate attitude towards it. What can be said in a word is this, that ill-will, not good-will towards it is the predominant factor.

This does not, of course, mean for a moment that Indian opinion is siding with Lord Lloyd and Mr. Winston Churchill. Just the opposite. Lord Lloyd thinks the Report has gone too far. All the responsible Indians, with a united voice, think the Report has not gone far enough. Even a leader as moderate as Mr. Sastri declares that the Report is far worse than the White Paper and condemns it in scathing terms. These are his own words: 'There will be no peace in the land nor will the relations between England and India be improved the least bit: the bitterness will be several times worse.'

WEARER KNOWS BEST.

Let me take you now to Calcutta, or Delhi, or Bombay, while we watch the repercussions. We shall leave England aside; for English opinion seems to me to have loomed too large in this debate. After all, the Constitution is for India, not England; and it is in India that the real test is to be applied. The other day, in the underground railway, someone trod rather heavily on my foot, and I felt inclined to say quite politely, but firmly, 'Thank you, that's my foot you're treading on, not yours.' In the same manner, I think India has a right to say to us just now, quite politely, but firmly: 'Thank you, it's our Constitution you are framing, not yours; and we know much better than you where the shoe pinches.' Our politicians over here appear to be saying rather severely to India, 'Oh, do please be good. The shoe won't hurt so very much, if only you get used to it.' But India replies: 'Please let 'me' decide where the shoe pinches; for I have got to wear it, not you.'

NOT RIGHT PERSONS.

Here at the very outset is a very clear psychological distinction; and in this matter it is the psychology that counts, not politics. I have sometimes thought that India's strongest objection to British rule is this, that we are always so horribly patronising, so certain that we are right and India is wrong. We have an incorrigible superiority complex. In all other matters, we go by the formula, 'Trust the man on the spot.' But in Indian affairs we never say, 'Trust Gandhi, trust Ansari, trust Sastri, trust Jinnah,' but 'Trust His Excellency the Governor,' etc., etc., forgetting, all the while, that Governors are Englishmen after all, living in Government Houses, who cannot possibly get close to the people and know personally at first hand what they are really thinking, but have to learn it through several intermediary channels. So when Sir Samuel Hoare says in this debate that he has heard from all the Governors that Indians are going to work the Constitution, it leaves me cold. For I have just come from among those very people, and have heard, not at second or third hand, but at first hand, what they really think about it.

EYEWASH AFTER ALL.

So let us go to Delhi. One of the most serious of all the arguments that is brought forward—and you ought definitely to know it—is that the Report very nearly comes to what some people would even call a breach of faith. It never mentions the goal of Dominion Status, though the whole Round Table process was clearly started on the assumption that this was the real issue. Please keep this point in mind and let us listen in for a moment at Delhi. Here is one of my old students of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, calling. 'Sir,' he says to me, 'the Archbishop was quite honest with us when he told us that it was best to omit the words about Dominion Status. It was eyewash after all! Now we know exactly where we are!' Well, whether the Archbishop ever said or meant that by his speech is not the point. The point is that this was the exact reply to his reported speech which I heard in Delhi given me by an old student.

But responsible Indian leaders go much further. They say the Constitution was to be an agreed Constitution, not an imposed one. With that point in view let us go to Calcutta. Some College Professors there gave me chapter and verse. 'Look here,' they said, the Viceroy in July, 1930, said to us these very words: "His Majesty's Government conceive of this Round Table Conference, not as a mere meeting for discussion or debate, but as the joint assembly of representatives of both countries on whose agreement precise proposals to Parliament may be founded."

DEMAND FOR RACIAL EQUALITY.

Now here before me is a Memorandum signed by all the principal British-Indian leaders and presented to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It was an enormously important document. It was signed by H. H. the Aga Khan, Sapru, Jayakar, Ambedkar, Joshi, etc It contains absolutely vital recommendations such as the necessity to put the goal of Dominion Status in the Preamble in black and white. What does the Parliamentary Committee do to this? It simply leaves it on one side. Is there any agreed Constitution in that?

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, went even further. On December 2, 1931, he said, 'Regarding India, the Government must carry on these negotiations until a point was reached when the proposed agreement was initialled—a very well-known stage in the negotiation of treaties.' 'Look here,' they said to me in Calcutta, 'there's not much about initialling treaties between India and Britain in the Report! All that is over now! Sir Samuel Hoare says to us in so many words: "Take it or leave it." But what about your Prime Minister in December, 1931, when the National Government was already in powers?'

FOCUS OF CONTROVERSY.

You can simply have no idea of the bitterness that all this has caused in India! Sastri is absolutely right there. Here, just here, and nowhere else, we touch the focus of the present controversy between the two countries, and it is no use crying 'Peace, Peace,' when there is no peace. Sastri is quite right again on that point. India definitely demands her status as a Nation, and she will have it.

Let me go over the same ground in another way, because I cannot make this too plain. It is, as I have said, psychological, but on that account vastly important. At the end of the War, India was made an original member of the League of Nations. Her best men and women believed that they had gained a new status. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said to General Smuts in 1923—'I claim my right to take my seat as a member of King George's household. I shall not be content with a place in his outer stables.

When he said that, he touched the one spot where there must never be the slightest ambiguity over here. If there is one thing above all others that modern India stands for unitedly, it is this bedrock principle of racial equality, for that is what status really means. Keep strictly to that principle and you have India's sympathy with you. Swerve even a hair's breadth from it, either in spirit or in letter, and you are bound to have trouble.

IS THAT THE WAY?

India will not only have to settle her status of racial equality with Great Britain, but with South Africa and Canada also. A fortnight ago I was speaking with an Indian Christian Professor of Comparative Religion, who was once travelling through the United States, lecturing for the Carnegie Foundation. He told me that he had gone to Seattle and presented his passport in order to cross over the border into Canada and visit Vancouver. He was refused, because, though a British subject, he was an Indian. He told me that the shock was like a stunning blow struck in his face. Cannot we, here in England, understand what it must mean to an Indian gentleman to be turned out of British Columbia, or to be told to sit in a special compartment for non-Europeans when travels in other parts of the King's Dominions? Is that the way for India to be made a welcome member of the one family about which His Majesty the King spoke with such kindly feeling on Christmas Day?

FATAL MISTAKE.

To come to the second point, where the shoe pinches almost equally badly. There has always been a sense of humiliation in the Preamble of 1919 which says that the time and manner of each Indian advance can be determined 'only' by the British Parliament, upon whom responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples. If this phrase were merely formal—what the Prime Minister has called the initialling of an agreed treaty—there would be no worry in India about it. But when the British Parliament acts the part of Pharaoh, and Gandhiji has to act the part of Moses, and after each new passive resistance struggle Pharaoh hardens his heart and says, 'I will not let you go'—when that is what this clause means, then the trouble comes. To be quite frank and practical, it is high time that this clause was modified. India herself, and not the British Government sponsoring India, is a member of the League of Nations. India must clearly be herself responsible for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples. That was the basis of all these Round Tables. That point was really conceded when the Round Table method was accepted. India did not come to London begging for favours. She came as an equal.

We have got to get back to this treaty idea, this idea of mutual agreement, the idea of freedom won through negotiation, not by violence. India cannot any longer hand over any of her own responsibilities to Great Britain. Whenever she does, things go wrong. It was a fatal mistake for the Prime Minister, for instance, to accept the responsibility of giving a decision on the Communal question. The intention was good and he was almost driven to it; but the result has been simply disastrous There has been bad blood ever since.

FALLACIOUS CLAIM.

Now I want to take up by far the most challenging thing Sir Samuel Hoare has put forward and answer it quite frankly. He has said, in so many words, that this new Constitution is framed to protect the poor. He stakes all on that. Everyone in India knows that I stand, out and out, for the poor. The name I am called by in India means that, and nothing else If, therefore, this Bill was really the best way forward to help the Indian masses I should look with much more sympathy towards it. But let us look at the facts.

I can feel the strength of the argument that in the Provinces, under the new Constitution, the poor would have more representation than under the old; and the women too would be represented. I know that the Indian women would always be on the side of the poor. As a social worker, I want to get on as quickly as possible with the reform of those social evils which can only be reformed when the Indian women carry their full weight in Indian politics. That is why I value above all things in India to-day the rise of the women's movement. They are to be the saviours of the poor.

OLD CENTRE WAS BETTER.

But when I look at the Centre I am frankly full of doubt and hesitation and suspicion; and it is the central legislation which must come first on all the larger social issues. These reforms must start at the Centre. Take child marriage, take removal of untouchability; take the appalling need of new factory and labour legislation. These things affect the whole of India. It is useless to deal with such questions primarily Province by Province. They must be dealt with on an All-India scale. This means that one of the most vital factors, as far as the poor are concerned, is the Central Legislature. Therefore, if I were asked the private question—not as a politician, but as a humanitarian—which I would prefer, I am strongly inclined to think that I would rather have the old Centre, bad as it is, than this new Centre where all the vested interests will get themselves dug in and no counter-offensive will ever turn them out, apart from revolution.

In the two new Central Houses more than one-third of the members are to be nominees of the Princes. What about the other two-thirds? Not a single legislator is to be appointed by direct election. The Provincial Assemblies are to co-opt, as it were, members for the Centre, and it is all to be done on a narrow communal basis. In addition, there are all sorts of special interests involved.

I grant then, without any question, that the Provinces are to have a wider franchise. But the more I have studied the whole Report, the more I have felt certain that with a Centre so wooden, so reactionary, so entrenched with prejudice as that, the true interests of the Indian masses would be bound to suffer. The unprogressive elements are too strong.

What the masses themselves think can be seen from the elections. The Congress representatives have everywhere swept the polls. They fought the election on the one issue of the rejection of the White Paper, which meant, of course, the rejection of the Report. Therefore there can be no doubt whatever concerning the feeling of the country. If there were a new election tomorrow on the question of the Report, every seat which was not earmarked as a special or communal seat would return an adverse verdict. No candidate could get in anywhere in a general electorate who wished to support it. Government may have its own nominees who may be induced to work the Report, and others may be won over, but there will be no goodwill behind it; and if Mr. Baldwin is right, as I think he is, in saying that the one safeguard needed is goodwill then the absence of goodwill must surely lead to disaster.

HATEFUL SUPERIORITY COMPLEX

But all this carries me far beyond my own province, for I am not a politician. I come back to my main thesis, namely that, the first thing to be done is to meet the psychology of India rather than impose on India what we in England think is good for her. We must get rid of our hateful superiority complex. We must not be, if I may venture to say so, like those in authority, whom Christ condemns, who love to be called Benefactors, but we must take the opposite position of service. 'He that is greatest among you', Christ tells us, 'let him be as the younger and he that is chief as he that doth serve'

EVIL LIES FAR TOO DEEP

One word more concerning the Youth of India, which cannot be left unsaid. The old evils, such as communalism, untouchability, and the like which we all deplore, are being thrown aside by the younger generation with amazing rapidity. This leads me to be more hopeful about the coming years, provided only that these old evils do not become entrenched within any new Constitution, so that they cannot be removed. At the same time, the ruinously vicious circle must be avoided at all costs, wherein the natural impatience of youth leads on to violence, and violence leads on to repression, and repression in turn leads on to a burning sense of injustice. Bengal is my own Province, which I have learnt to love. It is dearer to me than any other part of India, because it is the most distressed and the most misunderstood. May I say, in one sentence, that no safeguarding of 'Law and Order' and exempting the Secret Service from Ministerial control will do any good whatever. The evil lies far too deep; and only love, not force, can cure it.

I am sadly conscious that I have reached an age when I have lost touch with this ardent younger generation in India, that is now knocking very loudly at the door. Some of the phrases I have used, such as Dominion Status, have been already thrown aside. But if full freedom, full nationhood, and complete racial equality are accepted by us as basic principles and acted up to in our lives, there would be very little quarrel about terms. For it is the psychology of India that matters most of all. We have never yet touched India's heart; and therefore, in spite of all our good intentions, we have blundered.

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THE ONLY SAFE COURSE

Mr. Isaac Foot Pleads For Co-operation In Giving Reforms To India

The time has come when the people of Britain have to decide what course they will take in relation to India. There are now three roads open to them, and only three. The sign-posts are clearly marked. The three roads are Abdication, Domination and Co-option.

So few will wish to travel the road of Abdication that I will not stay to discuss the dangers of that course. There is something to be said for the policy of Domination. The trouble is that, so many seem to hesitate between Domination and Co-operation and want to travel both roads at the same time.

CLODS ON LID OF COFFIN

Those who read the powerful address of Lord Lloyd a fortnight ago will remember that he condemned the proposals of the Joint Select Committee on the ground that they were concessions to fear. He claimed that the results of self-government in India had not been encouraging and that parliamentary government had broken down everywhere in the East. British policy, he told us, has been one of surrender in Ireland, surrender in Hankow, surrender in Egypt, surrender in Ceylon. The reiteration of that word 'surrender' sounded like clods falling upon the lid of a coffin. Then came the anti-climax. He did not go on to say (as we might have expected) that we should withdraw these parliamentary institutions from India, so manifestly unsuited for Eastern peoples, nor did he advocate the retracing of our steps in the discouraging experiment of India's self-government. No, he is prepared to establish these parliamentary institutions which he condemned, in the great Provinces of India, and to hand over to these Indian politicians, whom he distrusts, complete control in areas as large as some European countries. Upon his argument this, too, is surely a policy of surrender—surrender in Bengal, surrender in Madras, surrender in Bombay surrender in the Punjab, surrender in the eleven great Provinces of India.

HOPELESS AND ILLOGICAL

Lord Lloyd and his friends must really decide on which road they wish us to take. If parliamentary institutions have broken down everywhere in the East, if these political agitators are likely to obtain control and use their newly acquired power only as a leverage for further concessions, why does not Lord Lloyd advise us to retrace our steps and reverse a policy which, upon his sowing, can lead only to disaster? In effect Lord Lloyd cries: 'The our-

(Continued on page 13).

Unreliable Meters On Taxis

Condemned In Europe 24 Years Ago But Still In Use In Bombay

The agitation among owners of taxi-cars in Bombay for the abolition of the annual test of meters now in force has given rise to a good deal of discussion and brought to the fore the question whether the meters generally in use in Bombay, will stand any genuine test at all, and whether they ought not to be scrapped.

It will be remembered that the unreliability of these meters was exposed in the columns of the "Chronicle" some time ago.

In an interview with a "Chronicle" representative, Dr. George V. Burley, the Principal of the Victoria Technical Institute, who is the expert tester for the Police stated that most of these meters are old, worn-out and unreliable.

Dr. Burley considers the annual test of meters to be absolutely essential.

Condemned Meters Sent To India

As far back as in 1911, Popps Taxi-meters were condemned by the Paris Police and the meters that were taken off the streets there were re-conditioned and sent out to India and are still in use in Bombay was the statement made by Dr. George W. Burley, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, when he was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" about the general grouse regarding the reliability of these meters and the possible fraud on the public by tampering with these meters.

Dr. Burley is the official technical Expert in Bombay who examines the meters.

"Fifteen years are about the average life of one of these meters and when they are in use from 1911 to 1935, it is but obvious to expect that the meters which are so worn with age must be a source of anxiety to the public" he said.

"Set-Test"

"My duty ends with testing the machine in accordance with the 'set test' decided upon at a Conference held with the Police authorities, Dr. Burley said, and I cannot guarantee what happens thereafter during the space of 12 months as these meters are tested generally once a year. There are some meters which have been found defective, but these defects are pointed out to the owner of the taxi and he gets them repaired and re-submits the meter to the Institute. If the meter is rejected thrice, then a recommendation is sent to the Commissioner of Police to scrap the meter."

Dr. Burley pointed out that the present test which is in keeping with the Lambeth Laboratory, London, is a very rigorous test of a meter. In addition, for the past twelve months meters are subjected to a bumping test. But the meters are so worn out with age that it is not unlikely that they may not function accurately once they leave the Institute.

Recently two other meters known as the Argo and the Bruhn Taxi-meters were submitted to him to be tested and he found that these meters were up-to-date in every respect and morever they were not sensitive to vibrations and also "tamper-proof." The same could not be said of the Popps-meters now in use in the city. These meters have been found to be sensitive to vibrations and also can be tempered with or manipulated.

Only In Bombay

As far as he knew the Popps-meters are not accepted for use in France and in London. In Bombay the Popps-meters were the first to be introduced and they have held the market ever since.

"Do you not think that the time has now come for these meters to be prohibited for use in the City and the modern types brought into use?" Our representative asked Dr. Burley.

"That is a matter entirely for the Commissioner of Police to decide he replied. and added that he had no doubt that some action may be taken by him.

Dr. Burley also stated that it was imperative that Meters used in the city should be subjected to a test at least once a year and the agitation by the Taxi Drivers Union, that this procedure entailed any hardship on them was without any foundation as in all the principal centres in the world the meters were very regularly tested.

Deputy Commissioner Says Radical Change Is Not Warranted

Deputy Commissioner Reynolds of the City Police, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" in connection with the Taxi-meters now in use in the City, said that the meters have been in use for the past 25 years and, as far as he knew, very few complaints had been received regarding their reliability. Whenever a complaint was received the meter was examined and if any defects were found they were put right immediately.

The meters are subjected to three tests, every year, namely, a mechanical test in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and two road tests at intervals of six months. If any meter is found to register inaccurately the fares, the owner of the meter is given an opportunity to have it set right. But if it is rejected three times then the meter is scrapped. But so far not a single meter has been reported to his office as having been rejected thrice. which Mr. Reynolds considers goes to show that the meters now in use in the city are functioning correctly.

Not Told To Police

It was pointed out by our representative that Dr. Burley, the Official Technical Expert held the view that the meters now in use in the city are so worn out with age that they cannot be considered reliable, and that they have been found to be sensitive to vibrations and can be tampered with.

Mr. Reynolds said that Dr. Burley had not made this observation to Police headquarters. It was Dr. Burley's duty, he said, not only to test the machines but to find out if the mechanism of the machine was in sound and good condition so that it could function with accuracy and reliability for a period of twelve months.

If in his opinion, the meter could not comply with the guarantee which the certificate carreid for twelve months, Dr. Burley should report the matter to the Commissioner of Police and the meter if found to be beyond repair would be scrapped.

Not Their Job.

"There are, no doubt," Mr Reynolds said, "some new and modern taxi-meters in the market, but it is not for us to insist on the use of any particular brand or make, for all we are concerned with, is to see that the taxi-meter on the cars are registering the correct fare. There are 1,200 taxis on the road in the City and it would be a very great hardship to the owners if they were ordered peremptorily to instal a new model on rheir taxis unless there was some good reason for doing so

At present Mr. Reynolds said the complains were so few that such a radical change was not warranted.

It was for the owners to realise, said Mr. Reynolds in conclusion, that they must come up to the standard of modern requirements and it was entirely to their advantage to do so.

ARMIES IN DOMINIONS

Canada, S. Africa And Australia Maintain Their Own Military Forces

NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.

To-day is the last day for the voting of demands for grants in the Assembly and at five in the evening the guillotine will be applied and the remaining heads will then be put.

The question hour to-day was not lively. Sir Joseph Bhore informed Mr Mathradas Vissanji that no date had been fixed for the commencement of the Indo-Italian trade negotiations. The representative of Indian commercial opinion would, in due course, be consulted on any matter in which Indian commercial opinion was concerned.

Professor Ranga: What about agricultural interests?

Sir Joseph Bhore: Does the Hon. member mean himself? (Laughter). I shall not be here myself but I think agricultural interests will be consulted.

INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS

"Mr. Saxena asked whether the Government of India were consulted about the draft instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General and Governors, and if so would the Government be pleased to state if it was approved by them.

Sir Nripendra Sircar replied in the affirmative to the first part. As regards the second part of the question, he said "It cannot be answered by an "Yes" or "No", and an answer which will not be misleading will involve discios ing the contents of the Government of India's confidential correspondence which, in the public interest, I regret I am unable to do."

Their Own Armies.

Mr. Tottenham, the Army Secretary, stated in answer to Mr. Asaf Ali that it was true that Canada, South Africa and Australia had their own armies, and no British troops were maintained by them. To the extent that these portions of the Empire were responsible for their own defence and internal order, they might be said to share in the defence of the Empire as a whole.

India's position in this respect was the same as that of the three Dominions referred to. The scale on which military forces in India were maintained was no greater than was required for the defence of her frontiers against local aggression and the maintenance of internal security.—A.P.

PROVIDENT FUND AND RESERVE BANK SHARES

Govt. Refuses To Advance Money To Employees

NEW DELHI, March 12.

Mr. Aney had a short notice question, replying to which Sir Henry Craik said that the Punjab Government were paid Rs. 1,61,260 by the Government of India for expenditure incurred in connection with the accommodation of persons imprisoned for attempting to enter Kashmir territory.

Mr. B. Das asked why the money had not been realised from the Kashmir Durbar.

The Home Member replied that it was arguable that as the persons who invaded Kashmir were British subject, the Government should make payment.

Mr. Bardaloi asked a short notice question regarding advances from the General Provident Fund for buying Reserve Bank shares.

Sir James Craig replied that advances for investment purposes were not allowed from the General Provident Fund, but he did not think that Government servants would be prevented from applying for shares solely by the refusal of this concession. This concession would be entirely inconsistent with the purposes for which the fund was instituted.

Mr. Bardaloi: Have the Government received representations from some Government servants?

Sir James Grigg: Yes. These have been refused.—A. P.

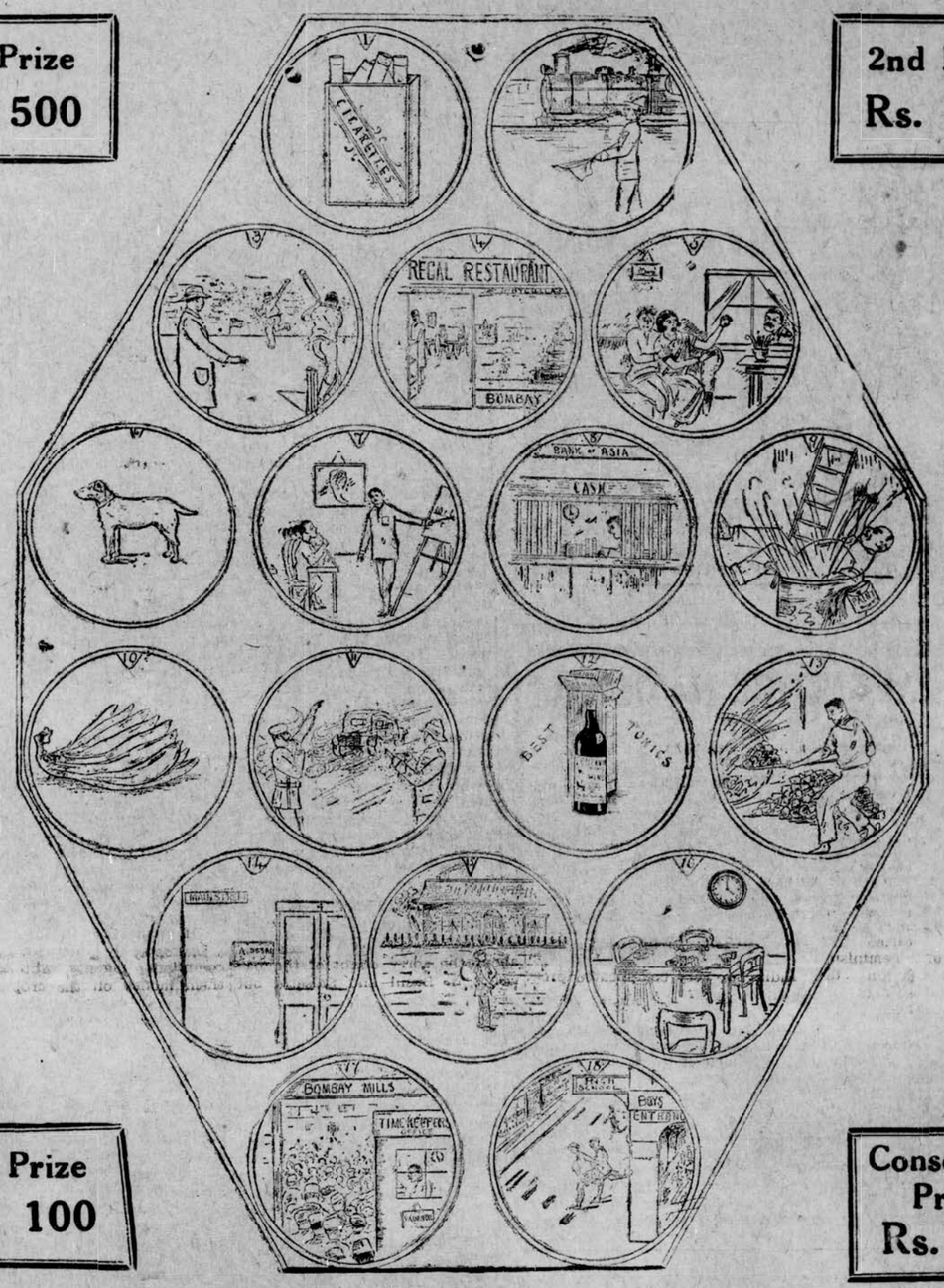
Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pundit Dia Dayal, Goswami Ganesh Dutt, General Secretary, Sanatan Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha, Goswami Vijal Krishna and Swami Daya Mand of the Bharat Dharam Mahamandal have been invited to the Golden Jubilee of the Jullundur Sanatan Dharam Sabha, which will take place during the Easter holidays.

Malik Mohammad Din, M. L. C. has been unanimously elected President and Lala Sita Ram and Ch Fateh Sher elected senior and junior Vice-Presidents respectively of the Lahore Municipality.

Question-Answer COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500

2nd Prize Rs. 200



3rd Prize Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes Rs. 200

LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind?
2. What is his address?
3. How does one get refreshed?
4. Where is punctuality necessary?
5. What is a popular fruit?
6. Why did he get angry?
7. What is helpful in running the train?
8. What is a thief most concerned about?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit?
10. How many legs has a cow?
11. What is a popular game?
12. What produces smoke?
13. Who generally blows whistle?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult?
15. Where is clock essential?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists?
17. What caused him surprise?
18. What do unemployed wish for?

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given above. The pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questions. For instance the answer to question No. 5 "What is a popular fruit" is suggested by Picture No. 16 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon.

The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17th and 24th March, 1935. Closing Date 27th March, 1935.

NEW THREAT IN C. P. COUNCIL

Revolt Of Nationalist Party

MINISTERIAL CRISIS AVERTED

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, March 12.

The revolt of the Nationalist Party in C. P. Council and their threat to withdraw from the coalition of Ministry, consisting of Rao Bahadur K S Nayudu (Democrat) and B G Khaparde (Nationalist) has had salutary effect and serious ministerial crisis has been averted, Mr. Khaparde having been appointed as Minister in charge of Local Self-Government.

DISCONTENTMENT OF KHAPARDE'S PARTY.

Ever since December last, several members of Nationalist Party were agitated over their complete discomfiture, and in the Buldhana District council, four of them had sent a requisition for summoning an emergent meeting of the party to consider, whether it is desirable to continue the Coalition ministry any longer. Notwithstanding denials of any breach in the party from Ministerial organs from Amraoti and Akola, Discontentment among Mr. Khaparde's party was ever on the increase. The root cause of discontentment was nominations to local bodies.

In the close race for power between Nationalists and Non-Brahmins the latter came out successful with the result that the Nationalists, could persuade, Rai Bahadur Nayudu, the Minister, to allot them to Yeotmal District Council. Nominations only under a threat of joining hands with opposition party.

UNDERSTANDING IN LAST SESSION.

In the last council session, there was again talk of no confidence motion, but an understanding was reached between democrats and Nationalists, whereby the Nationalist Minister was to be placed in charge of Local Self-Government. Democrats, however assert that this change in portfolios will not help Nationalists, in any way to regain ground already lost. By them as nominations to almost all local bodies in Berar have been made by their Minister Nayudu, before the department was handed over to care of Khaparde.

LEPROSY DISPENSARY AT PATNA

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, March 12.

The action of Badrinarayansingh, M L C, proprietor of the Jaintpur Estate, Dist. Muzaffarpur, in making a gift of suitable building with adequate furniture for the opening of outdoor dispensary for the treatment of leprosy-patients at Patna is being widely appreciated.

The building, which has pleasant site stands just opposite to local charitable dispensary.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will reach Nagpur in the afternoon on Saturday next with Acharya Kripalani. He will address a public meeting in the evening and leave for Calcutta on the morning of the next day.

Brave And Independent, But Tyrants At Home

WOMEN'S PLACE IN TURKEY'S LIFE

Madame Halide Edib Hanum in the course of her address at the Ladies Club, Hyderabad, during her visit to that place, said:—

"I thank Lady Hydari for the kind words she has spoken of me. I am especially thankful to her as it is through her hospitality and kindness that I have had the opportunity to visit the educational and other centres of interest in Hyderabad and to meet the Representative Ladies of this great state.

One of the first people I had the privilege of meeting when I came to India was an Indian woman of whom not only you as Indians and Hyderabadees are justly proud but we outside India admire and love as being a great and wonderful woman, Poet and Orator, Sarojini Naidu. I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a tribute to her in Hyderabad which is her birth place.

WOMEN ARE ONE ALL OVER

I am not here, however, to talk about my impressions of Indian Ladies. Lady Hydari has asked me to say something about the women of my own country. I will start with a Turkish proverb which says "though men may differ, there is no essential division or difference between woman and woman all of the world over." The Turkish women possess many of the qualities of men. They are courageous and independent, and in their homelife they are great tyrants.

EDUCATIVE FORCE

As you know, the Turks were originally nomads. After they settled down in Constantinople they accepted the Islamic religion and the laws of polygamy and divorce. Yet, for economic reasons, it was only the upper classes that indulged in polygamy since they could afford it, and in the lower classes, also for economic reasons, the men married more than one wife; but the middle classes were strictly monogamous. The man had the right to divorce whilst the woman had to go to court for it. During the years of Turkey's decline and chiefly for social reasons, purdah was strictly observed. From 1908, after the restoration of the Constitution, started the great movement of Feminism when Turkish women began to co-operate with their brothers for the spiritual and economic regeneration of the country. Especially in the Field of education their contribution from as far back as 1860, has been immense. Indeed 90 per cent of the 'Evkaff' (Theological) Schools were founded or supported by Turkish women. They gave thought to the subject of education and studied the proper conditions conducive to the moral physical and mental development of children.

WHEN MEN FOUGHT IN THE FRONT

From the beginning of the 19th century the universities were thrown open to women some of whom also proceeded for further studies to the Great Centres of Learning in Europe. During the Great War (1914-1918), women proved their capabilities by carrying on the machinery of internal affairs whilst the men fought for their Country. They took up all sorts of jobs and efficiently filled many high posts and positions of responsibility. During the Great Ordeal which followed after the War, women served side by side with men in liberating Turkey from the threatened yoke of foreign domination and helped to win for their Country her present position amongst the great, free nations of the world.

STATUS UNDERGOES CHANGE

Thus, through a process of evolution and in response to the needs of the time, the status of Turkish women underwent a natural change. In 1916, the new Marriage Act was passed giving power of divorce into the hands of the Court. In 1926, a Family Law was passed making polygamy illegal. This suits the economic conditions and the temperament of the Turkish people. Far from being 'anti-Islamic', it is the highest and finest interpretation of Islamic ideals which teach the equal dignity of both sexes and permit a man to have several wives 'only on condition' that he is able to treat them all exactly alike. Turks found this impossible in practice and so established monogamy.

IN POLITICS

Very recently Turkish women have been enfranchised and 17 women have been elected as members to Parliament this year. I do not think, however, that their political power is of great importance or significance. I believe the majority of women are concerned with the Home and I think that it is right that they should be so. In serving the Home and Society in an enlightened way, women are serving their country. To Turkish women to-day Turkey is a great "home" for the welfare of which they serve with pride and happiness.

INDIAN PROBLEMS

India has very complicated problems of her own and it is not for any one from outside either to criticise or analyse them. I do not wish to offer any comments or advice, but it has given me great joy to see in the eyes of all Indian women the pride of their country and their struggle to make it, despite all difficulties, a united and synthetic whole, a great "home" of the hearth of which they will be the true guardians. I hope that the future will bring realisation of your hopes and ideals so that you may give your great contribution to the cause of peace and harmony of the whole world. I thank you again for this opportunity to meet you all and speak to you."

2nd GLITTERING WEEK

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Readers' Views

"Appeal To Dean Of Thana"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "Earnest" in your paper of the 11th instant, I beg to say that he evades the points at issue, raises clouds of dust and brings in new questions and reckless suggestions to obscure matters and mislead your readers, as will be clear from a few observations.

The Dean in question received from British Government a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 (one hundred) for the performance of certain duties as the examination and audit of the funds and properties and the supervision of the administration thereof. "Earnest" does not say whether the said Dean has performed and is performing these duties. Now the matter is before you and your readers, the Dean, "Earnest" or any other gentleman in his behalf may come forward and enlighten us as to the nature of the Dean's duties and whether he has performed them and if so, how and when. The columns of the "Chronicle" are open to all and there is no reason to suppose that its editor holds brief for me or any other person.

The funds and properties of parish churches are the accumulations of benefactions, donations, etc. made by indigenous inhabitants, for years from time to time. It will not be denied that the indigenous Catholics in the backwater of North and South Salsette and taluka of Bassin are buried deep in illiteracy, ignorance, poverty and superstition and are suffering from the evils thereof. To raise them up spiritually and religiously and materially, education is a 'sine qua non' To this end, numerous petitions have been, and are being submitted to ecclesiastical authorities. "Earnest" refers me to churches in Salsette and Basin. Almost all, if not all of them, have been built, repaired, renovated or enlarged by parishoners. The Fabrica Funds are created for these purposes but if they are depleted as is being now done, I pray who are and will be, the sufferers, if not the children of the soil?

I quite agree with "Earnest" about the sorry plight of the parishes in Basin and Salsette but who is to mend the state of things, if not the prelate and his secular clergy? This very fact is an indictment against local monies pouring into Zaroli.

that I maligned the Archbishop. I have stated bare facts and truths, which one is entitled to put forward in the highest interests of God and man.

I now come to statement of your correspondent, (such statements are being constantly repeated in the interest of the Archbishop and secular clergy elsewhere where criticisms thereof are a taboo) the statement that the Archbishop has spent and is spending thousands of rupees every year all over the Archodices "in the interest of East Indians". I do not know where these thousands of rupees come and who are the beneficiaries thereof. I do not suppose "Earnest" suggest that they come from his privy purse, if he has one. From whatever sources they come, if they come at all, he should have pointed out concrete facts in support of his assertion.—Yours, etc.,

AN EAST INDIAN CATHOLIC.

A State Bank For Janjira

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Dewan Sahib of Janjira is to be congratulated on his most courageous and enterprising activities and the care and interest he takes in the industrial development of the State There is no precedent to this in the history of Janjira Dewans except in Mr. Kapadia, who endeavoured to do a little for the State but the present Dewan Sahib has beaten all records. The Dewan Sahib has opened a new commercial port at Shriwardhan (in Janjira State) and a consignment of 23,000 sugar bags was unloaded there a few weeks ago. This one consignment alone added above Rs. 4 lakhs to the State treasury and it is rumoured that some other consignments are also due very shortly.

A revolutionary change of far-reaching importance is in sight if this scheme turns out successful and the prosperity of this State will not be a distant dream. People naturally feel glad and they are happy that the monotony and the lull of the country is broken by this unforeseen and unprecedented enterprise and the Dewan Sahib rightly deserves the praise of all concerned.

It would not be out of place here to bring to the notice of Dewan Sahib the economic plight of the State people, whose indebtedness is so great that it has reached its climax and it is high time that some solution was found out. In British India and in other States, the problem has already arrested attention and enquiries are being instituted and reliefs granted. Remissions and reliefs may give temporary satisfaction but it would not be able to eradicate the evil and we must go to the root if we want to see it removed completely.

In the State there were many home industries like weaving, manufacturing of copper pots, silver pots and earthen pots, brick-work, coir-work, wicker-work, etc. Each of these industrialists stands as a class and is named after his respective industry like Sali (weavers) Kasars (copper pot and silver pot manufacturers), Kumbhars (earthen pot makers), etc. From this we can trace the history of these classes and can imagine to what extent these people must have attained their skill in their respective industries and what is their fate now. It is absolutely necessary to go to the root cause and see the happiness and tranquility restored again. A little search will disclose to us that these people had to stop their work and remain half starved for want of credit facilities and on account of the harassing, deceptive methods and selfish interest of money lenders; these money lenders charged them exorbitant rate of interest and it became practically impossible for these genuine industrialists to carry on their work in the fact of these difficulties. The farmers of the State have practically no work for nearly eight months of the year and their fate is very deplorable in every respect. Their economic condition is no better than that of the above classes and is much aggravated by the Khots and their Khoti rights. The illiteracy amongst this class is almost cent per cent, and these weaknesses are taken advantage of by the money-lenders and others.

All the important trades are in the hands of a few Sowkars. Take, for instance, the betelnut trade of Shriwardhan. It has become a monopoly of a few Sowkars and commission agents, who advance them money on the crop in the field at an exorbitant rate of interest which runs from the date of advance to the date of delivery. This advance is made without fixing the buying rate of the crop, which is fixed by the Sowkars at the time of the delivery of the crop against which an advance is already made and accepted by the sellers who are now left at the mercy of the buyers (Sowkars) and naturally it is their (Sowkars') sweet choice to declare any rate that suits them best. This is the most important trade of the State but is completely neglected so far and it is high time that State Authorities come forward to protect the genuine interest of the Bagwalas (owners of the gardens) and Mails (cultivators of the gardens).

All this is due to want of good markets, transport facilities, free trade, Government support and the most important, cheap credit facilities. All these wants combined have shattered the life of the people and have created a lull and a state of despondency.

An instance may be cited of Buruds (people doing wicker-work) as an example of how an industry when gets a fillip serves as an incentive and helps the people to regain their lost position. This community was also plunged heavily in debt but they got an impetus from the mango trade at Shriwardhan some 10 or 12 years back and they recovered a great deal and to-day we find them comparatively better off than their equally illiterate and backward brethren.

The only remedy for all these economic ills is the inception of a State bank and the eradication of illiteracy. It is hoped that the Dewan Sahib will deserve credit and the blessings of the ryot, by relieving their economic plight not by remissions and temporary reliefs only but also by increasing, widening, and cheapening the credit facilities and facilitating free competition, which can only be done by the establishment of a State Bank.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. KULKARNI.

Wanted More Courts

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 26th February 1935 you published an article regarding the necessity of having two Presidency Magistrates Court at Dadar.

The Dadar Court came to be established to try the decentralization system by establishing a single Magistrate's Court to suit more the convenience of the police and it was in pursuance of this system that the Girgaum Court also came into existence. The result of this was that a single Magistrate has to deal with cases brought by the police and also by the parties without the help of the police; the complainants and parties in these private cases generally suffered; more so as the Magistrate had to dispose of and give preference to police cases. Thus parties and witnesses in private prosecutions could not get a hearing for months together and they got generally tired. This hardship caused to the litigating public in private prosecutions was dealt with at length and brought to the notice of the Government—see an article in the papers critising the policy of establishing single Magistracy in or about 1924. The then Home Member called for a report from the then Learned Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate who also wrote against the policy of establishing a Court presided over by a single Magistrate and how congestion was bound to take place in spite of the best efforts of the Presiding Magistrate to deal justice and have an early despatch. It was on account of the congestion caused in the Dadar and Girgaum Courts that several cases were transferred to the Court of the Learned Additional Presidency Magistrate who is now presiding in the Mazagaon Court. This Court would have been established at Dadar Court but for want of space and apathy of the Government to provide funds for a new building accommodating two Magistrates at Dadar, the Learned Chief Presidency Magistrate had no alternative but to accommodate the Additional Court at Mazagaon in an insufficient space.

The Criminal Courts are always a source of revenue to Government and it is to be regretted that Government should be indifferent to the just and legitimate demands of the public inspite of the proposals made for a Government building to accommodate two Courts.

It might be argued that the Additional Presidency Magistrate's Court having been established at Mazagaon, it was sufficient to relieve the congestion but that does not meet the main principle for which the public is clamouring viz. the doing away of the system of single Magistracy by which a single presiding Magistrate has to deal with both police and private prosecutions every day.—Yours, etc.,

CITIZEN.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights"

• Buy INDIAN •

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THE GOVERNMENT SILK WEAVING FACTORY, Mysore.

has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics—"Crepes,", "Satins", Georgettes —The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed.—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

Agents: The "MYSORE PRODUCTS," 191, Princess St., Bombay.

Leading Stockists: The "SWADESHI," Yusuf Building Churchgate. Street, Fort, Bombay. The "MYSORE SILK DEPOT," Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MIRACLE of MIRACLES!!!

These soaps are perfumed with Mysore Sandalwood Oil and weigh much more than any other sandal soap on the market, and yet their prices are lower than those of all others.

Scientifically the most advanced nation of the world, the Germans, are importing Godrej's Indian Made Vegetable Sandal Soaps:

Factory: GODREJ SOAPS LTD., Delisle Rd., Bombay 11.

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Assembly Censures Army Policy

Govt. Asked To Stop British Recruitment

ASAF ALI EXPOSES BUDGET FALLACY

Tottenham Pleads C-In-C Is Misunderstood

NEW DELHI, March 12.

The Independent Party's cut motion under the head Army Department was taken up after the question hour in the Legislative Assembly to-day. In the absence of Mr. Jinnah Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry moved that the demand for the Army Department be reduced by one rupee. The object of the motion, he said, was to protest against the policy in respect of Indianisation and over-expenditure in the military budget. If India was to be a self-governing nation at all, she must be in a position to defend herself. But the Government, by refusing adequate opportunities to Indians for training in military science, had placed obstacles in the way. India's demand was that recruitment of British officers for the Indian army should cease immediately and all new recruits to officers' ranks should be Indians. Provided young men with qualifications were given training in sufficient numbers, India could very well supply the demand. India was prepared to meet the cost involved, whatever it might be. The only difficulty was the unwillingness of the Government in India to increase the pace of Indianisation. Surely, it should be possible so to accelerate the pace that at least in 30 or 35 years all the officers would be Indians. Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhry reviewed the salient points of the history of this question and said that the Eight Units Scheme had been condemned as segregating Indian officers from British officers. The Skeen Committee also did not favour this scheme but, on the other hand, suggested the establishment of a Military College in India.

DELAYING TACTICS

Continuing, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry said that the Government had adopted delaying tactics in the matter for they drew up a scheme of training in a military college with an annual output of 60 cadets instead of 120, which latter should have been the figure proposed in accordance with the recommendations of the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference. This annual output of 60 struck at the very root of the process of Indianisation of the Indian army. Then, again, the Government adopted the policy of replacing Indian jemadars by Indian Lieutenants. He objected to this and wanted the retention of the Viceroy's Commissioned Ranks.

Mr. Tottenham asked: Why?

Mr. Choudhry replied that Viceroy's Commissioned Officers had satisfied the test of war and peace, and therefore they need not be replaced by Indian officers trained at Dehra Dun, who could replace British officers. He then referred to the recruitment of Syeds to the army.

Mr. Tottenham informed Mr. Choudhry that on this last point the Commander-in-Chief would be speaking in the Council of State, probably to-morrow.

INDIA AS MILITARY BASE

Mr. Asaf Ali, supporting the motion, said that his justification was that his constituency included the Commander-in-Chief and the military officers in Delhi. He realised that refusal of supplies was a serious step, but he complained that only four lakhs was placed as votable before the House out of a defence expenditure of, not 45 crores, as assumed by the Government, but realy 56 crores, if the strategic railway, Watch and Ward and Ecclesiastical Establishments were taken into account. He also held that a large portion of the expenditure on foreign affairs related to defence, and so, should be included in military expenditure. Mr. Asaf Ali said that military expenditure was born of foreign policy and this policy was a policy of the British Empire whose interests had grown bigger since the War, so that they were interested now in the Middle East and Middle Asia and had made India the base for their military operations, because India was within striking distance. The speaker maintained that India, left to herself, would be in friendly relations with her neighbours and all this defence expenditure and organisation would not be needed. The Commander-in-Chief's search for economy had actually led to increased expenditure on the fighting services, administration and G. H. Q. staff, and economy only in the Indian navy which was for the defence of India.

GIDNEY JOINS OPPOSITION

Sir Henry Gidney opposed the plea for the withdrawal of the British Army. He said that this was not a matter of opinion of Indian politicians, but of Indian soldiers and Indian officers who would oppose such removal. The British army was very necessary in India's interests and he hoped it would be very long before it left India. He was sure that if the entire British army in India was paid for by the British Government no one would object to its retention in India. (Voices: "We do"). Sir Henry said that that was a political protest and the villagers of India would not support the view. They wanted the British army in India. Sir Henry, however, joined the Opposition in demanding that the pace of Indianisation should be accelerated. He asked that the number of candidates recruited to the Military Academy should be doubled because, until India had complete control over the army, Dominion Status would be a farce (Applause).

BURMA DISSATISFIED

Mr. M. Thein Maung said that Burmans had not been given opportunities for training in the army the navy or the air force. The Government's attitude in this regard was viewed by Burmans with much dissatisfaction. He wanted to know if Burman public opinion would be consulted on the question of the Burmanisation of the army in Burma when Burma was separated.

"A PRACTICAL SOLDIER" SPEAKS

Captain Sher Mahomed Khan said that he wanted to speak from the viewpoint of the practical soldier. There was nothing that a well-equipped soldier could not do, whether in the battlefield or the playfield or anywhere else, even in the Legislative Assembly Indians must first equip themselves for service in all branches of the army. By Indianisation they must mean Indianisation in every branch of the Indian army, and not the withdrawal of British troops. Egypt did not want the withdrawal of the British Army, but she Egyptianised her army. India could not afford to dispense with the defence services despite Disarmament Conferences and Mahatma Gandhi's preaching of the gospel of Ahimsa. But the size and organisation of the defence forces should be left to experts. At the same time, the Government must give opportunities to Indians. As for the withdrawal of British troops, this was unthinkable until there was perfect understanding between the communities and Indians were capable of managing their own defence in all branches of the army.

LET THERE BE TIME LIMIT

Mr. Shaukat Ali was against the withdrawal of British troops all at once, but pleaded for training Indians in a sincere spirit, so that India might feel it an honour to safeguard Englishmen in India. There had been Indianisation everywhere. The three Indians on the Executive Council, Sir Joseph Bhore, Sir Nripendra Sircar and Sir Fazli Hussain were as good as any Englishmen there. In fact his brother Mahomed Ali had, before his death, advised him to cultivate Sir Joseph Bhore's friendship. Sir Nripendra Sircar was one of the ablest lawyers. When Indians were discharging their duties with distinction in all walks of life, why should they not do so in the army? There were any number of Indians ready to join the army. They had no British troops in Canada, Australia or New Zealand or even in South Africa. Then why have British troops in India? The time had come when Indians must be given training. Let there be a time limit for training a fixed number of Indians suitably to replace a portion of the British element.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX

Sardar Mangal Singh contested Sir H. Gidney's views that Indian soldiers and officers did not want Indianisation. The speaker was once himself in the Army, had met these soldiers on leave and knew they were smarting under the inferiority complex. He protested against the proposal to abolish the Viceroy's Commission and asked whether Capt. Sher Muhamed was right in supporting this proposal to abolish the very constituency which Capt. Sher Muhamed represented in the House. Sardar Mangal Singh said the village people went into the Army only in the hope of becoming Jamadar, Subedar or Risaldar major and the best of them would not join an Indianised regiment in the absence of a Viceroy's Commission and this would affect the pace of Indianisation.

IT'S IN A NAME

He remembered once there was agitation in British Parliament against health conditions in Mianmir Cantonment. Government met that by changing the name into Lahore Cantonment (laughter). In the same way they were showing Indianisation by merely changing the name of the ranks. The question of abolishing the Viceroy's Commission would be considered after the entire army was Indianised. He refused to accept the Indianisation scheme as experimental and said that Indians showed in the last War how they led the troops after British officers were killed. Finally he condemned the Indian Commissions as inferior and asked whether if the British private did not salute the Indian Commissioned Officer the latter could punish him. He demanded that recruitment of British officers would be stopped.

ARMY SECRETARY'S REPLY.

Mr. Tottenham, the Army Secretary, expressed surprise at Mr. Asaf Ali's speech, in which in one breath, Mr. Asaf Ali had asked for the reduction of the defence expenditure, and in the same breath, wanted an increase in air force and the navy to meet imperial liabilities, for which the Army in India did not exist. Mr. Tottenham said that some critics had been even trying to swell the total of the military expenditure in order to produce a bigger, target for attack. For instance, the loss on strategic railways was being put on to the army. Mr. Tottenham said that from the military point of view, the railways from Bombay and Delhi to Peshawar were far more important than those across the Indus. He asked why, if the loss on the one was calculated, the profits on the other were not credited to the army?

NO NEW POLICY.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir: The strategic lines were built originally for the Army.

Continuing Mr. Tottenham said that secondly, this year's increase in the army budget had not come without warning. They had exhausted the stores on which they had lived. In any case the increase did not involve a new policy and was in no way different from what had happened in the civil departments. Thirdly, he said that defence expenditure stood to-day at 26 per cent. of the total Indian revenues, compared with 34 per cent. in 1914, which meant that the army was 8 per cent. cheaper to-day, while the civil departments spent eight per cent. more. Fourthly, considering the per capita defence expenditure the British tax-payer paid eleven annas in the rupee the Indian tax-payer, three annas, and the Dominions taxpayer, two annas.

AN EXPERIMENT.

Turning to the question of Indianisation of the Army, Mr. Tottenham first dealt with the question of replacement of British by Indian Officers. It was impossible to argue the case unless one fundamental propostion was accepted that replacement of British by Indian officers was an experiment (a voice: why?) Mr. Tottenham said he meant by experiment merely something that had not been tried before, to which certain tests would have to be applied. The report of the Defence Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. to which Mr. Jinnah was a signatory had admitted that nothing should be done to weaken the safety of the country. Valour and gallantry of the Indian troops were freely and unreservedly acknowledged (Applause), but the quality required of a soldier was different from that required of those who trained the troops in peace and led them in War.

Sardar Sant Singh: "What about cases quoted by Sardar Mangal Singh of Indians who led in war."

THAT'S IN HEAT OF MOMENT.

Mr. Tottenham: Certainly all credit to them for doing so. They did it for a short time in the heat of the moment. That does not necessarily prove that they would have made good Commanders, generals or Commanders-in-Chief." It was one thing to pass the military academy examination and another to train men in peace and lead them in war. For instance the speaker was sure he would pass the test, but make an extremely bad General. He had already admitted that at the present rate the army would never be Indianised and that so long as a single British officer was recruited Indianisation could not be complete. He would not use terrible words, but that was elementary arithmetic.

Munshi Ishwar Saran: When Indianisation will be complete according to your calcutation?

NOT FAIR!

Mr. Tottenham said: "Mr. Jinnah had asked at the R. T. C. for stoppage of British Officers' recruitment. That would mean Indianisation in 35 years. But the policy never was completely or partially to Indianise the Army. It was not, therefore, fair to criticise them on that score. Their policy was to Indianise a very definite proportion of the Indian Army, namely, one division and cavalry brigade and these would be completely Indianised by 1952.

C.-IN-C. MISUNDERSTOOD.

Mr. Tottenham hoped by that time this division and brigade would have gone through the fire in the Frontier and stood the test. The question arose whether they would wait till 1952 before any further advance was made. Mr. Tottenham emphatically declared that this was not so and said the Commander-in-Chief's speech had been completely misunderstood. The Commander-in-Chief had been always consistent and had said that it was only when they got officers with fourteen years' service that the Commander-in-Chief would be able to express an opinion about the success or otherwise of the experiment, which meant by 1938 Indian officers would have fourteen years' service to enable them to decide whether to try the experiment further.

WHAT 1952 MAY SHOW

Continuing Mr. Tottenham examined various scheme of Indianisation and said that under the Skeen Committee's scheme half the officers of the Indian Army would be Indian in 1952 but supposing that on that day some one having obstructionist intentions stated that no further Indianisation should be tried because Indians merely worked under British officers and had not proved their leadership that might mean postponing Indianisation for hundreds of years. On the other hand under the Commander-in-Chief's scheme, one division and brigade would be completely Indianized by 1952. When that happened and a demand for stoppage of British recruitment was made, then the obstructionist would have no answer. He asked the House to grasp the implication in a much shorter time than either the British Indian delegation mentioned or members opposite thought.

NO QUESTION OF DISTRUST

He denied that the Military policy was based on distrus t of Indians. This experiment itself showed a decided measure of trust and an ordinary measure of common prudence. It might be incredible that such a vast country as India should not produce officers to lead the army. It was also incredible that such a large country should not produce motor cars and yet it did not (A voice: Thanks to you).

NO INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION

Mr. Tottenham maintained that the experiment was being guided and assisted in every way and that some of the best and most sympathetic officers had been posted to these units and the members opposite would help them by not attempting to show that there was an invidious distinction or segregation. As for the suggestion that segregation was being attempted because Government did not want the British Officer to submit to the command of Indian officers, Mr. Tottenham read out to the House a change recently made in King's regulations in response to the Assembly debate last session which ensured to Indian Commissioned Officers on a reciprocal basis the same status and other power of command as to Kings Commissioned Officers (Applause).

Mr. Tottenham said: "We cannot possibly at this moment to stop British recruitment in any fixed number of years, but our policy contains the possibility of a very rapid approach to that position and, possibly a far more rapid approach than some members seem to think."

STATEMENTS RECALLED

Finally Mr. Tottenham referred to the point urged regarding the reduction of British troops. He felt sure that if members opposite formed the Government, they would not agree to the reduction of a single man in the Army for the sole purpose of the defence of India and the maintenance of internal security. As for replacement of British Troops by Indian troops, Mr. Tottenham recalled Mr. Jinnah's statement at the R.T.C. that this would be a gradual process. Mr. Jinnah might have meant it differently.

IN COUNTRY'S WELFARE

The speaker believed that the Indianisation policy would automatically bring about this gradual result. This decision was arrived at after fully weighing Indian feeling on the subject and it would be extremely inconsistent for them to change their views and bring about a sudden acceleration of the process. Mr. Tottenham claimed he had put the case fairly and honestly (Applause). The policy was one conceived in the best interests of the safety and welfare of the country (Applause).

MORGAN'S THEORY OF ECONOMY

Mr. Morgan opposing the cut said considering the size of India nobody could deny that a large army was necessary. In 1914 the total fighting strength of the Army was 238,000; while in 1934 it was 179,000. There had thus been a reduction of 59,000 of which 20,000 were British. This army of 179,000 was considered by experts as sufficient only to avert minor dangers but insufficient for a big war. As regards the question of Indianisation, an experiment had already been undertaken. Replacing of European Officers by Indian Officers had a direct bearing on the reduction of British troops serving in India. Indianisation must be gradual, but it would not mean economy as the standing army of Indian troops would have to be increased.

ONLY FRINGE OF PROBLEM

Dr. Deshmukh supporting the cut asked when the gallantry of Indians had been established, why was it being questioned now? By making a small start at Dehra Dun even the fringe of the problem had not been touched. In England all schools and colleges helped in training officers by having junior and senior training corps. Ali talk of martial and non-martial classes was meaningless and designed to debar the intellectual classes from getting military training. As a scientist the speaker knew that all that mattered was environment. In Japan and Egypt armies which were reserved to one particular class were thrown open to other classes and experience had shown that the other classes produced as good soldiers as the so-called martial classes. He urged that opportunities should be given to every citizen of India to get military training, so that in case of attack by a first class foreign power, India should not be found wanting.

Closure was applied and the cut was put to vote and carried by 79 votes against 48.—A.P.

A view of the Women's Ward of the Hospital.

Operation Theatre of the Hospital.

GOVERNOR OPENS EXTENSION OF SIR H. N. HOSPITAL

Pays Glowing Tribute To The Charitable Institution And Commends Its Ideal Of Equal Treatment To All Patients

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay performed on Tuesday evening the opening ceremony of the extention of the Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital.

Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas, in his welcome speech, stated that the wing to be opened would add 20 beds and make in all 140 beds as against 40 when the hospital commenced its work in 1925. The speaker then narrated the manifold activities of the late Sir H. Narottamdas who spared neither money nor pains in the cause of medical relief.

Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Hospital, then read a short account of the Hospital.

Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narottamdas then requested the Governor to open the extension.

GOVERNOR ANNOUNCES DONATIONS

The Governor before delivering his speech announced three donations:—Rs. 30,000 from Srimati Nanibai, widow of Seth Atmaram Bhagwandas; Rs. 15,000 from Seth Ratansi Acharya and Co., and Rs. 10,000 from Joshi Vithaldas Ranchoddas.

Lord Brabourne, in his speech, paid a glowing tribute to the Hospital management and commended its example as "one to be followed and one which is worthy of the highest ideal of charitable work in this Presidency or in India." As the head of the Government, he counted it a great privilege to be associated with the development of the Hospital, which "is a striking instance of an institution which has, since its inception, been so ably conducted by private venture and by private funds."

EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED

Three features greatly impressed him. The first was the "very rapid and almost phenomenal growth of the Hospital." The second was the efficiency of the institution.

"Thirdly", the Governor observed "as an institution which has been conducted by private funds without any State aid I would commend its example as one to be followed and one which is worthy of the highest ideal of charitable work in this Presidency or in India. In doing so I would like to draw attention to another example which it has furnished. I mean that of giving the same treatment to rich and poor alike in accordance with their means. I speak feelingly on this point, for it is a principle which should govern the distribution of all medical relief, but is nevertheless one which it is often very difficult to attain."

The Governor concluded by hoping that the extension of the Hospital declared open that evening would mark a further era in its progress.

The Governor was then taken round the various wards in the Hospital.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castopher should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

Bombay Agents:—
CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY
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-AND NOW FOR PROOF!-to help and guide all sufferers from stomach upset and INDIGESTION

People who had long ago given up hopes of obtaining relief from digestive troubles are to-day writing their gratitude and praise for Dr. Jenner Lozenges.

READ THIS MAN'S LETTER.

"I started with heartburn, then gnawing sensation. This went on for years. With the first dose of Dr. Jenners pain was soothed." (Mr. E.)

AND NOW THIS WOMAN'S TESTIMONY.

"After a year or two of chronic indigestion I was thin and nervy. Then I took Dr. Jenners . . . the very first dose brought instant relief." (Miss E.R.B.)

Columns could be filled with similar evidence of the unfailing efficacy of this 100-year-old formula, which for safety and certainty in mastering indigestion has no equal to-day. Dr. Jenner Brand Lozenges give INSTANT RELIEF . . . You may DEPEND on it.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, Manhar Building, Lohar Chawl, Bombay; and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Compounded in the laboratories of the SAVORY & MOORE LTD. Chemists to The King, 143, New Bond Street, London, England.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisaral, (Gaya)

KAPURTHALA'S PLEASURE TRIP

JULLUNDUR, March 12.

It is understood on reliable authority that His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala will proceed to Europe in April next on a pleasure trip, and the Chief Minister will be in charge of the administration during his absence.

Mr. Twinourrow, Minister for Law and Order, will also proceed on leave next month.—United Press.

Our S. African Letter

England's Grand-Motherly Attitude Towards India

HOLLOW ARGUMENTS ADVANCED TOWARDS INDIA BILL DEBATE

Hoare Attempts To Camouflage Issue In House Of Commons

JOHANNESBURG (By Mail)

The following letter appears in the "Rand Daily Mail" (Johannesburg).

Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in opening the second reading debate on the India Bill in the House of Commons is a guarded effort to camouflage the issue.

The Secretary of State for India has tried to reconcile the public opinion of India by declaring that Dominion Status pledge remains unaltered under the India Bill, but he has ignored the pledges regarding the Indian constitution after the First Round Table Conference and the Second Round Table Conferences Gandhi Irwin Pact was also arrived at in the spirit of constitution on the basis of Dominion status. All these obligations are shelved by the present Government because of the Conservative strength in the House of Commons. Government of India Act of 1919 despite the different interpretation given to it now by a section of British politicians was understood to grant Dominion status to India after a period of 10 years.

NATIONAL SPIRIT

Sir Samuel Hoare's reference to the difficulties which India has to surmount is sure to arouse strong criticism in India. As a matter of fact, the cleavage of race, class and creed has been exaggerated Countries like Canada, Russia United States of America and others have solved such problems of racial and religious cleavage in no time by the substitution of national spirit instead of the communal one. South Africa has got as many classes, races and religions, but the masses have been educated to place the interest of the country first.

SELF-GOVT. TO INDIA

The second argument is that India cannot be given the self-government because of the fact that India cannot defend herself against the attack of a foreign Power. One would be led to ask who is responsible for this deplorable state of affairs? Great Britain disarmed India in 1857. She has since kept the defence of the country in the hands of only European officers. South Africa has a very small Defence Force. Could the British statesmen claim that she should also be ruled by England? India does not want England to retire suddenly. She does not want to break up with England. She wishes that she should have the right to govern.

As Great Britain does in the case of Dominions, so she should help India in raising a sound Defence Force of her own. Why should England adopt the grand-motherly attitude towards India? Why should she worry for the future? India will decide what to do in case of a foreign attack. Does England think of the Dominion in such terms? Does England think of Switzerland or Portugal in the same terms? All this goes to prove that the arguments advanced for the India Bill are hollow.

An extract from the "Star of Johanesburg" is as follows:

DANGERS OF PRESS CENSORSHIP

Warning Sounded At Press Conference

In introducing the subject "the Press and Censorship", for this morning's debate at the Imperial Press Conference, Captain Shaw (Great Britain) recalled that during the war he himself had experience as a censor in Ireland.

One of his impressions was that the censorship of information likely to help an enemy ought, in anything like normal circumstances, to be perfectly simple. The censor had merely to say to the Press: "Here are classes of information which might be of value to the enemy, now let us see how we can make it easiest for you to obey the rules."

One great difficulty was that to suppress newspaper after newspaper was quite impossible, as each suppression was an advertisement of the views the censorship existed to silence.

FACTS AND IDEAS

"You can censor facts but you cannot, as long as the printing press stands, stamp out an idea," said Captain Shaw. "No regulation will, for instance, be watertight against the subtle infiltration of, shall we say, nationalism.

"For a Government official to approach newspapers of a modern democracy in full peace time with suggestions that to publish certain facts would not be in the public interest, is obviously an extremely delicate matter. His reception would no doubt depend on whether he could establish his case by overwhelming argument.

"Political censorship in time of peace is democratically unthinkable. I cannot imagine one raising its ugly head in a self-governing Dominion of the Commonwealth.

APPREHENSIONS

"And yet I understand that here and there are apprehensions. If there are, let us hear all about them now, for if that sort of thing begins in our Commonwealth, the greatest stronghold of individual liberty that is left, where shall we or the world be? A political censorship, once established, goes on by its own impetus. Censorship may of course, be a necessary instrument in the government of peoples who are on the road to self-government, but in broad principle and in general practice censorship is an evil scarcely to be mitigated.

"Unless for one reason or another newspapers are prepared to acquiesce in it, it is an undisguised tyranny which must be clumsily ruthless to be partially effective.

IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. H. Adam (Australia) said a considerable censorship was exercised in Australia by the Government through control of the Customs. The Customs had a list as long as a donkey's leg of newspapers which were not allowed to be brought into Australia. For example, every Russian newspaper was prohibited, as well as other foreign newspapers from countries that might be wedded to movements contrary to the existing Australian system. This censorship also extended to books.

A more direct system of censorship was attempted to be exercised by the withdrawal of Government advertisements. The effect was merely to increase the popularity of the paper and its circulation. The Government eventually had to come down and renew the advertisements. That was a direct attempt to censor the political views of a particular paper.

Another instance was the case of Mr. John Lang, when he was Premier of New South Wales. His idea was to bring in a tax on newspaper advertising which he could increase to such extent that a newspaper opposed to his view would be compelled to cease publication.

Fortunately the constitution prevented such a tax being imposed.

ON INCREASE

His opinion was that indirect censorship was definitely on the increase in Australia. He thought the mere discussion of the subject by this conference would strengthen the idea that this danger must be guarded against.

Sir Thos. McAra (Great Britain) said the Irish Board of Censors, which was acting in such drastic manner at present, had definitely set itself out as a court of morals, and as far as he knew it was the worst form of censorship he could imagine.

There were only two departments in England where the Press had any real grounds for complaint, and even such complaints that there were had not become very vocal. The first was in connection with Scotland Yard, where a Press Bureau had been set up for the purpose of supplying information, and with a view to preventing what they alleged to be illicit means practised by reporters for the purpose of getting special information. It was alleged that reporters sometimes made use of bribes. That suggestion was indignantly repudiated by all the reporters dealing with police news.

The complaint in regard to this bureau was that it did not hand out freely the information which the papers wanted, and in that way became a censorship.

THE ADMIRALTY

The other department was the Admiralty. When the Fleet went on its manoeuvres correspondents who accompanied it voluntarily submitted their accounts to the officer appointed to deal with this matter. That was in order to safeguard certain new defence mechanisms which were being tried out for the first time in secret. As most of the correspondents were expert naval men themselves, and realised the position, it was rarely necessary to apply this censorship.

Replying to a question by Mr. B. K. Long, of Capetown, Mr. Lionel Curtis related some experiences with regard to the British Broadcasting Company, which invited experts from the Institute of Internal Affairs to broadcast addresses. In two instances which he quoted proposed addresses were abandoned. He was convinced that the Minister concerned had nothing to do with this censorship, for which the departmental head was responsible. His own impression was that the real danger to the ventilation of facts and public opinion came now, and would increasingly come, from the growing power of the permanent bureaucracy, and it was that which he hoped the Press would watch carefully.

THE RESOLUTION

Captain Shaw moved the following resolution, which was carried nem con: "This conference invites the Empire Press Union to collect from its overseas sections, and circulate to members of the union, existing restrictions upon the free publication of news and expressions of opinion."

Major Astor, in adjourning the conference, expressed thanks to the university authorities, mentioning especially Sir Carruthers Beattie and Dr. Smeath Thomas, for the admirable arrangements that had been made for the convenience and comfort of the delegates at the university. Their stay at this admirable university, with its delightful atmosphere, had added to the wisdom of their discussions and raised the level of their speeches.

With the authority of the conference he would try to express to the gentlemen he had mentioned their profound gratitude.

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THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6).

tion is sounder than in 1931; and official statistics indicate a measure of industrial recovery, which ought to negative any tendency to sterling depreciation. It seems to be a riddle of the Sphinx; the modern sphinx, is it Mr. Norman Montagu or Neville Chamberlain? —As inscrutable as the ancient prototype.

Progress with the Indian Bill in the Committee stage was continued but the tangle created by the revolt of the Princes appears far from being settled. The counter-manding of the Princes' meeting and the postponement of their Ministers' Conference indicate a complexity of the situation, more considerable and growing than the authorities would have us believe.

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NEED FOR PLANNED ECONOMIC SOCIETY

Visweswaraiah For A New Deal

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March 11.

The Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Paisa Fund were held yesterday under the presidentship of Sir M. Vishweshwar Ayah ,ex-Dewan of Mysore. The party consisting of the president and about two hundred guests from the moffusil were entertained yesterday morning at the Talegaon Glass Factory, which is the chief institution conducted by the fund.

Later in the evening, Sir M. Vishweshwar Aiyah addressed a huge gathering in the Tilak Memorial Hall in connection with these jubilee celebrations. In the course of his presidential address on the occasion Sir M. Vishwewar Aiyah said:—

NATION-BUILDING

"The adminstrative mechanism of the country is somewhat archaic. In regard to many of the policies and measures that are in force, the Government and the people are not of one mind. Agriculture is overweighted, business life is unorganised, population is growing rapidiy without proportionate increase in the means of subsistence, occupations are unbalanced, and unemployment, poverty and distress are widespread."

FOUNDATION OF ECONOMIC LIFE

The time has come when the foundation of our economic life should be closely examined and readjusted. If the country is to derive any benefit from political reforms, the Departments of Governments, particularly those associated with the economic activities and interests of the people, require to be thoroughly overhauled and brought into line in respect of their democratic tone with the corresponding Departments under national Governments and in the Dominion. In all Departments of national life, suitable conditions should be created to favour rapid progress. In the economic sphere, particularly, the raw material and labour should be mobilised and the talent of the people energised so as to give the maximum results in production and service.

PREPARING FOR SWARAJ

The country has to prepare for Dominion Status. Development to that end should be stimulated and assisted and not hindered or starved. That there is constant clash between Indian and British interests in this country should not be forgotten or ignored. But it should not be permitted to stand in the way of the country's progress. Such immediate losses as may be caused to vested interests by the political and economic charges that have to be introduced should be compensated by money grants even if they entail appreciable additions to the public debt. An addition, of say, Rs. 200 or 300 crores to the public debt on this account will not be so crushing a burden as will be the restrictions on enterprises arising by a continuance of the present day administrative policies and measures in the shape of safe-guards.

The Government of India have at times expressed themselves in favour of planning and have even seemed willing to bring into existence some kind of economic Councils. Their good intentions will avail the country little if they are only waiting for the new constitution to undertake that responsibility. If the peoples' interests alone were in question, there is no reason why a plan and a system of Economic Councils should not be brought into working order in less than six months' time.

The chief characteristics of Dependency Rule are autocracy and disinclination for change, and these characteristics seem to be effectively preserved by the present day equipment and policies of the Government of India. The delays I have adverted to are caused not through the cussedness of any individual member of Government but because an enormous amount of work has to pass through the needle's eye of a member's portfolio. I have said before, that if the work of the Government of India is to be handled briefly the number of the Executive Council should be at least doubled. If I remember right, the late Finance Member of the Government of India also held this view.

Future generations of Indians will have cause to complain that, though nature had endowed us with a giant's strength in intelligence and resources, we failed to make profitable use of it, but allowed ourselves to suffer poverty and want. There is no organisation to train our population, none to distribute persons by occupations according to their talent or capacity. There is considerable truth in the statement often made to our face that India is a rich country inhabited by a poor population.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL

I have suggested an Economic Council for the Poona District because I believe every district should learn to look after its own interests in future. There is no agency actively working on, or even thinking of, measures to increase production and wealth in this District. Prosperity will not fall into our lap unasked. If the Economic Council and Committee alike those suggested here are brought into being and if by a happy chance they secure the co-operation and support of all the three public agencies I have mentioned, they will be able to regulate occupations and production as required, and, in a less period than ten years, make material contribution to the income and prosperity of the District.

Proceedings terminated with singing of Vande Mataram all standing.

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THE ONLY SAFE COURSE

(Continued From Page 9).

rent is fierce, we are nearing the rapids', and then he invites us not to turn upstream, not even to make for the bank but to go on—half-way down Niagara. Of all the solutions to this most formidable problem, that of Lord Lloyd and his friends seems to me the most hopeless and illogical. The plain fact is that in this Indian business we must decide between Government by Autocracy and Government by Consent.

ONLY SAFE COURSE

The only safe and wise course open to us is Co-operation. The Nationalist movement in India and the growing demand for self-government are after all the consummation of our own effort and the inevitable result of our own policy. To give India Western education, based upon English literature, which throbs with love of freedom, and then to expect a docile submission to autocracy, however benevolent, is to expect grapes of thorns and figs of thistles. We must accept the consequences of our own policy, and if we are wise we shall indeed welcome the demand for self-government and the expressed desire for representative institutions, and see in this movement not the failure, but the success, of our efforts. In India as elsewhere, we reap as we have sown.

BETRAYED BY "CUCKOO"

Clever Sleuth Work By Police Leads To Arrest Of Thief

LAHORE, March 11.

How the word "cuckoo" inscribed on a paper recovered from the shoe left in the house by the thief led to the recovery of all the stolen articles was related by the local police.

The theft was committed in a house in the civil line. The thief left a torn sheet by mistake and the police on inspection found that the shoe contained a paper which was probably kept by the thief to protect his foot from the nail that had come out from the shoe.

From close scrutiny the police found that the paper contained a word "cuckoo." Further enquiries led to disclosure that "cuckoo" was a nick name of Miss Horway residing on Hall Road. The police visited her house and on finding her servant bare-footed questioned him as to where his shoe was. The servant replied that he did not put on any shoe. The lady being asked said that he had a pair of shoes.

The suspicion of the police was confirmed and on search of the servant's quarter all the articles were recovered. The servant was put under arrest.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 7 POINTS DOWN

Quick Rally After A Sharp Fall

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

Wheat Steady But Rubber Quiet

BOMBAY, March 12

On Tuesday, cross rates again marked a downward tendency.

TWO-SIDED FLUCTUATIONS IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York cotton market fluctuated both ways. There was a sharp decline on heavy stoploss selling after steady opening but there was a quick recovery and prices closed quiet but steady.

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was easy but silver was unchanged.

WHEAT STEADY AND RUBBER QUIET

Wheat was steady. Jute was unchanged and rubber was quiet.

GILTEDGEDS SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was more active with a firm tone prevailing. Giltedged securities were steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar 12

Previous closing	11.10
To-day's opening	11.13
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	11.03
Difference	—07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar 12

Previous closing	6.74
To-day's opening	6.47
Difference	—.27
To-day's closing	6.32
Difference	—.42

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 225

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 12

After the panicky dumping of cotton on the market with practically no buyers to bid yesterday, it was expected that with the reassuring of official pronouncements with regard to the loan plan on the Bankhead control, the market to-day would display a cheerful aspect but the opening rate which was only 11.13 i.e. 3 points higher for May delivery compared with the previous closing dumped the enthusiasm of optimists and reaction theorists.

Trading soon after the opening reflected two sided market fluctuations ranging between 10.75 and 11.18. Thereafter under the pressure of renewed liquidation and uncovering stoploss selling which is being credited to margin calls the prices gave way registering a drop of 30 points.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.03 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 12

The following were the opening ranges.

May (12.09/12.09) 11.14/11.12
July (12.16/12.15) 11.17/11.13
October (11.92/11.90) 11.74/11.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 12

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.84) 6.47
American July (6.77) 6.40
Egyptian March (8.42) 8.09
Egyptian July (8.39) 8.06

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 12

10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April-May fluctuated between Rs. 226 and Rs. 222 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 223 with New York futures about 30 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 12

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/14, 72 and 72/6. There was no special feature and prices declined to Rs. 64/14, 71/12 and 72/2 but closed steady at Rs. 65, 72/4 and Rs. 72/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36/7/9, 36/8/0 and 36/9/3. The market was quiet with little business and finally closed steady at Rs. 36/8/3, 36/9/0 and 36/10/3.

LOANS ON U. S. COTTON TO CONTINUE

Messrs. Henry Davis Co. have received the following telegram from New York:—

"U. S. Government announce extension of loans on cotton for six months from 31st July, if necessary"

TREASURY BILLS SALES

All tenders for Treasury Bills received on Tuesday, the 12th March were rejected. The sale of Treasury Bills is discontinued until further notice.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar 12

Previous closing	4.76 3/4
To-day's opening	4.74 5/8
To-day's closing	4.74

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Mar 12

Previous closing	4.77 3/8
To-day's opening	4.76 1/2
To-day's closing	4.73 7/8
Difference	—.03 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Mar 12

Previous closing	71.71
To-day's opening	71.68
To-day's closing	71.31
Difference	—.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 12

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 4.76-1/2 and gradually fell to 4.76. The closing rate was 4.73 7/8.

The franc opened at 71.68 and later improved to 71.71 and thereafter fell to 71.63 and closed at 71.31.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 12

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 3/16d.	27 3/16d.
Spot	27 1/4d.	27 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar 12

Gold per ounce (£7-8-4) £7-7-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 12

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c. 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 12

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 3/32)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.38 1/2)	5.40 3/4
New York on Bombay (36.12)	36.05
Berlin on Bombay (0.89)	0.88 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-7 3/8)	1-7 3/8
London on Milan (56.56)	56.87
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32)	1-2 1/8

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 9th March 1935 15,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 9th March 1935 35,322,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 9th March 1935 2,250,000*; from 1st April 1934 to the 9th March 1935 4,500,000

Total during the week ending the 9th March 1935 2,235,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 9th March 1935 30,822,000

*Represents transfer from British Treasury to the Paper Currency Reserve. Against the increase of sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserve in England, there was a corresponding expansion of currency in India.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

Abstract of Accounts of Currency Department on the 7th March.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,85,58,87
Reserve coin and bullion:—	
Silver coin in India	77,60,19
Gold bullion in India	41,55,23
Silver bullion in India	13,25,88
Securities(purchase price)—	
In India	35,23,32
In England	17,94,25

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 12

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 58-1/4, July 60-1/2 and October 62-3/4. Business was restricted by the absence of buyers.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 12

Chicago wheat opened steady with March at 93-3/4. Prices showed some steadiness on commission house buying and shorts covering.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 12

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£217 buyers £217 1/2 sellers. Easy) £218 3/4 buyers £219 sellers. Irregular.

Lead (£10 7/16 buyers £10 1/2 sellers. Very steady) £10 5/16 buyers £10 3/8 sellers. Barely steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 3/4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£17) £17 sellers

Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4

Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 15/16) 5 7/8 paid and value

April-June (6 3/4) 6 1/4 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£11 5/8 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 3/16 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£9 1/4 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 3/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar 12

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 7 0
Rates at noon	6 7 9
Rates at 3 p.m.	6 7 9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 7 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 7 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 7 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar 12

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 3 9
Wheat September	4 4 3
Linseed May	6 7 6
Linseed September	6 12 0

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Mar 12

Jutes showed quieter tendency. In Coals Rewas marked up further while others kept steady and unchanged. Teas were dull and inactive. The miscellaneous was without any interesting feature though Iron and Steel were wanted at fully steady rates. Government securities were weaker again. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 95/12; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 102/4 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/15; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/12.

Cottons: Elgin Mills ordy 101.

Coals: Amalgamated 23; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/12; Churulia 1/12 cum div; Equitable 36/10; Rewa Coalfields 15.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 16/8; Agarpara ordy 26/6; Anglo India 533; Auckland 261/8; Barnagore 205 small lots; Champdany 207/8; Clive ordy 36/14; Fort William 390; Gouripore ordy 794; Howrah 62/11; Hukumchand 15/10; India 478; Kumarhatty 622; Kelvin 645/8; Megna 46/4; National 27; Nuddea 70; Standard 399 small lots; Union 545.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/2 cum div; Reliance Firebricks 10/10; Bareilly elec 14/10; Benares electric 15/4; Shahjahanpur 7/8; Bengal Iron 4/10; Indian Iron and Steel 7/9; B I Corporation ordy 3/2 cum div; Indian Rubber Manufacturers 13/8; Indian Wood Products 33/12; India Paper Pulp 178; Titaghur paper ordy 21; Midnapore Zemindary 71; Port Shipping 16/8 small lot; Balrampur sugar 22; Buland Sugar 13/4; Cawnpore Sugar ordy 35/8 ex div; Samastipore 11/6 small lots.—A. P

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 12

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	3 1 3
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 9 9
Turner and Newall	2 13 9
Associated Electric Industries	1 6 0
Attock Oil	0 7 9
Associated Portland Cement	2 3 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 17 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 5 6
Beira Railways	0 15 6
County of London Electric Supply Ord	2 15 9
Marconi International Marine	1 13 3
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 9 3
General Electric Ord	2 7 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 8 9
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	75 10 0
International Railways of C America	dol 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 9
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 13 6
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 3
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 4½
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 9 7.57 p.c. p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

MOST SECURITIES IMPROVE ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

EFFECT OF BETTER UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Sterling Weaker In Terms Of Dollars And Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 12

With the general political situation regarded more favourably and home unemployment figures better, most securities on the Stock Exchange improved. In Commodities interest again centred round cotton which closed at the lowest rate of the day on New York advices and Rubber was sympathetically easier.

Sterling closed weaker in terms of Francs and Dollars.

Wall Street was disturbed by weakness commodities. Cotton declined but recovered slightly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar 12

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £95 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, March 5 £95
Wednesday, March 6, £94 1/2
Thursday, March 7, £94 3/4
Friday, March 8, £95 1/2
Monday, March 11 £95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 12

3-30 p.m.

The sentiment was more cheerful in Stock Exchange markets. The general tone was firmer. Giltedgeds were steadier. Industrials in general shows signs of expansion in business.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 5/8) £112 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £106

4 per cent. Victory Bonds (£114) £114 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/2) 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3

Musical Industries (29-7 1/2) 30-3

Princhin Johnson (42-4 1/2) 42-4 1/2

Imperial Chemical (35-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-6) 7-7 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (102-6) 102-6

Realisation 1930 (92-0) 91-0

Dunlop Rubber (48-4 1/2) 49-0

University Ordinary (27-0) 27-0

Ford Motors (30-10 1/2) 31-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless (6 1/8) 6 1/8

British American Tobacco (115-10 1/2 Ex Div) 115-7 1/2

Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2

P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6

Distillers (90-9) 90-6

Bredrurd Dyers (8-3) 8-3

British Celonese (9-7 1/2) 9-7 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 65-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-1 1/2) 50-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9

Westerns Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-6

Inter Nickels (24) 24

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-10 1/2) 6-3

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£49 3/4) £49 3/4

L M S Ford (£17 1/2) £17 1/2

L N E R Defd. (£5 5/8) £5 5/8

Southern Dutch (£20 1/2) £21 1/4

Landing Pass 5 per cent (£133 1/2) £134 1/2

London Board G Stock (£97 1/4) £98

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (287-6) 286-3

Goddar New (203-9) 201-3

Moddar New (80-7 1/2) 80-7 1/2

Sub Nigel (280-0) 277-6

Spring Mines (196-3) 196-3

Union Corporation (152-0) 150-9

NEW JOB FOR OTTAWA KNIGHT

Sir Shanmukham Appointed Dewan Of Cochin

MADRAS, March 12

It is understood that Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chetty, ex-President of the Assembly, has been appointed Dewan of Cochin in succession to Mr. C. G. Herbert —A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Mar 12

3 30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£84) £84

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£95 1/2) £95

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114) £114 1/2

(£118) £117 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108) £108 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£116) £116

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £104 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110) £110

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Donaro Tea (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2

Empire of India and Ceylon (31-3) 31-3

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£15) £15

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 21-9

Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-9) 29-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9 Ex Div) 58-9

Burma Corporation (8-4 1/2 Ex Div) 8-4 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 1/4) £14 1/2

East Rand Proprietary (53-3) 53-3

Rand Mines (157-6) 157-6

OIL SHARES

Venezulela Persian (37-6) 36-10 1/2

Anglo Persian (48-9) 48-1 1/2

Burma Oil (73-1 1/2) 73-9

Mexican Eagle (5-9) unquoted.

Shell Transport (48-9) 48-1 1/2.

Royal Dutch (£19 1/4) £19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar 12

General Motors (dol 28 7/8) dol 27 7/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 5/8) dol 9 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 30 3/4) dol 29 3/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 79) dol 79

BOYCOTT OF AMERICAN COTTON

Want Of Confidence

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Messrs Henry Davis Company, Agents for E J. Schwabach and Company report.

Traders remained unimpressed by Governments late reassurance that prices would be maintained. What of new crop, dwindling exports and competition foreign growths everybody asked. Stop loss orders caught and precipitated perpendicular decline on rumours of Russia's plan to export increased cotton crop. Artificial high price level? European boycott of American cotton and want of confidence in the Government combined to make market extremely vulnerable. We see no cause to change opinion that unless Government supports price they will ultimately go lower but we favour accumulating new crop around 10 cents. We also favour copper.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, March 12.

S.S. Spring Bank, Capt. H. Kave, (Agents: F F Campbell & Co.) from New York via Aden.

S.S. Jayapore, Capt. J A Smith, (Agents: Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.), from Karachi

S.S. Jaladuta, Capt. H M Williams, (Agents: Scindia S N Co. Ltd.) from Moulmein via Coast Ports.

S.S. Gingo Maru, Capt. Y. Moroki, (Agents: N. Y. Kaisha), from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Wichita, Capt. J. V. Redmond, (Agents: Lionel Edward Ltd.) from Calcutta via Colombo.

LOADING

Bombay, March 12.

S.S. Hilda for Italian ports via Karachi.

Share Market Settlement Passes Off Smoothly

GENERAL FEELING OF OPTIMISM AWAITS OPENING OF 'CHANGE

(By Our Commercial Correspondent)

Bombay, March 12.

The feeling in the local Share Bazar was easy to-day owing to drastic decline in cotton prices. There was increased selling in the Gilt-Edged market, and it seems that operators in shares will be influenced by the movement in cotton prices.

The decline in the local cotton market is not severe when compared with New York and if prices recover to-morrow the Share Bazar and particularly mill shares will not be affected.

SETTLEMENT PASSES OFF QUIETLY

The Share Bazar will re-open to-morrow after the settlement, and now the clearing having passed off satisfactorily, there will be some relief, as large budly differences were considered a signal for a downward trend, but the market was remarkably steady. It is probably due to the existence of small weak long interest.

"13" UNLUCKY?

The Share Bazar will remain open for one hour on Wednesday owing to the death of a member of the local Stock Exchange.

However, some operators are nervous as the market re-opens on an unlucky date "13", but as it is, if cotton prices remain steady, the unlucky day will perhaps be lucky to both Bulls and Bears.

The general feeling is optimistic and any decline in prices is likely to attract outside buying and professional operators are expected to give the usual support.

In speculative markets, there is always room for the play of unexpected outside factors which disturb the general trend temporarily but ultimately salient factors are bound to shape the course of prices.

CURRENCY EXPANSION

It is always safe to operate in the Share Bazar, if there is 'bona-fide' reason for a sale or a purchase, but those who enter the market in hopes, generally lose the game. Currency expansion is a favourable factor and it may not help any material rise but certainly will check declines.

VALUE OF STOP-LOSS ORDERS

Operators in the local market have adopted a cautious attitude, and there is less disposition to increase risks. Rising markets are easy to follow but a zig-zag market often puzzles small operators who become buyers near the top and sellers around the bottom. It pays to move with the market but to succeed, the safest course is to place stop-loss orders. This plan will minimise losses and profits will be increased by raising or decreasing stop-loss limits as the market moves favourably.

MARKET WAITS FOR NO MAN

At times, things are overdone and despite very good indications one likes to liquidate shares but many operators get no chance to replace at low levels, particularly in Steel Shares. It remains to be seen whether sold-out bulls will get opportunities to replace liquidated holdings. The market does not wait for any individual, when once it is in temper.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Mar. 12.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Khadi—		Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	Per lb.	0	5	3
Bradbury	,,	0	7	6
E D. S. Group	,,	0	7	3
Sasoon	,,	0	7	3
Century	,,	0	7	0
Toyo Podar	,,	0	7	9
Great Colaba	,,	0	7	6
Long Cloth (full weight 38—40 in.)				
Gangaghar	,,	0	9	9
Madari Brand	,,	0	10	3
Moon	,,	0	10	3
Daud Saheb	,,	0	10	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5303				
Western		0	11	3
Hindustan	,,	0	11	3
Century	,,	0	10	9
Long Cloth X Quality.				
Barsi Mill	,,	0	9	4
Appollo	,,	0	10	3
Century	,,	0	10	3
Jam	,,	0	10	9
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	,,	0	10	3
Textile	,,	0	10	6
Spring	,,	0	10	6
Digvijay	,,	0	10	1½
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 in.				
Textile (Hand)	,,	0	9	10½
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	10	0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	9	7½
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0	9	9
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0	9	7½
Western 91½—92½	,,	0	9	9
Digvijay	,,	0	9	6
Tijuri	,,	0	9	9
Bharat Mill	,,	0	9	9
Sundri	,,	0	9	9
Jubili	,,	0	9	6
High Class Long Cloth.				
Alexandria 548	,,	7	1	0
Alexandria 542	,,	6	14	8
Kutiya	,,	6	1	6
4141	,,	6	12	0
50050	,,	5	2	0
561 Century	,,	6	12	0
7171 Shapurji	,,	6	1	0
Long Cloth Vegetable				
Apollo	,,	0	9	3
Century	,,	0	9	3
Digvijay	,,	0	9	1½
Moon	,,	0	9	3
Union		0	9	3
Suryodaya	,,	0	9	0
Salita				
1215 Manchester	,,	0	8	7½
1215 Kalyan	,,	0	8	7½
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0	8	7½
1215 Sasoon	,,	0	8	7½
Dhooties 7—8—9 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0	11	3
Crown		0	11	3
Barsi	,,	0	9	9
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring Mill (Balance)	,,	0	10	6
Barsi	,,	0	9	6
Crown 4310	,,	0	11	0
Gin Coloured				
B 1515 Ratlal	Per Piece	8	4	0
1415 Ratlal	,,	7	8	0
779 (Balance)	,,	9	0	0
4141 (Balance)	,,	9	0	0
1579 MBW Century	,,	8	9	0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10				
119 Hirji	,,	0	14	4½
2142 Western	,,	0	12	6
Lepad Big Size.				
Crown	Per lb	0	10	1½
Century	,,	0	9	10½
Spring	,,	0	10	0
Tex	,,	0	9	10½
Hindustan	,,	0	9	10½
Daud	,,	0	10	1½
Rechal	,,	0	9	9
Western	,,	0	9	9
Union	,,	0	10	0
Apollo	,,	0	9	9
Jam Mill	,,	0	9	3
Jacob	,,	0	9	9
Digvijay	,,	0	9	6
Lepad Small Size				
Century	Per Piece	0	9	6
Balance	,,	0	9	9
Tex	,,	0	9	9

CONGRESS WINS BYE-ELECTION

Reddi Captures Anantpur Seat In Madras Council

MADRAS, March 12.

An Anantapur correspondent wires that Mr. Reddi (Congress) has been elected by 6,127 votes against 3,565 polled by his rival candidate Mr. Bheemiah in the by-election to the Madras Legislative Council from the Anantapur Rural Constituency.—A. P.

OPPOSITION PREPARES FOR ATTACK

Chances Of 'No Confidence' Motion

MADRAS, March 12.

The Legislative Council lobby is busy with the talk of the motion of "no confidence" in the Ministry which Dr. Subbaroyan, the Opposition Leader, moved this morning.

The leading members of the opposition groups are optimistic about getting the motion carried at least by the majority of the elected members, their contention being that of 47 members who stood in favour of the motion this morning, 41 are elected and they hope to get the support of a few more when the motion is put to vote after discussion on the 14th instant. The Ministerialists on the other hand are quite confident of success and hope to defeat the motion by a clear majority of elected members.

The Rajah of Bobbili, the Chief Minister, is calling a meeting of his party this evening to discuss the situation.—A. P.

AIRMAIL TO CROYDON DELAYED

Sequel To Political Disturbances "En Route"

KARACHI, March 12.

The Airmail from Croydon due Sunday afternoon arrived at 2-5 this afternoon and left for Singapore at 5-10 p.m. and for Lahore at 5-20 p.m.

The air mail for Croydon due to leave to-morrow is understood to have been delayed owing to the late arrival of the Australian air mail, which will be arriving to-morrow night and the airmail for Croydon leaves on Thursday morning.

The air mail for Croydon, which left Karachi on 6th March, is expected to arrive in London to-morrow, being two days' behind the schedule owing to deviation from the normal route as a result of the political disturbances in Greece and bad weather at Malta.—A. P.

Dukdi Yarns 12—13—14				
Pehlad 8711	,,	0	11	0
5250 I. Keshri	,,	2	6	0
8712 Swan Finlay	,,	0	10	9
Gold	,,	0	10	9
9312 Sasoon	,,	1	1	6

COLLAPSE IN COTTON PRICES ON DISTRESS SELLING

Extensive Stop-Loss Selling And Withdrawal Of Trade Support

Uncertainty Regarding U. S. Plan To Control New Cotton Crop

Big Blocks Dumped From All Sources

BANKHEAD'S TIMELY STATEMENT INFLUENCED RALLY

All Markets Unsettled And Demoralised

BOMBAY, March 12.

A break exceeding 5 dollars per bale. Such was the sudden and startling development on the cotton market for which the fundamental reason was ascribed to the keen uncertainty with regard to Government's plans in connection with the control of new crop. Big blocks dumped the market from all sources and selling was only momentarily checked by the statement of Bankhead that none had proved that the amendment would increase the total new-crop allotment by above 10,500,000 Bales and that he favoured the impoundment of 5,000,000 Bales. Government support was in evidence in the later part of the session.

To-day's collapse of the cotton market is attributable to the severe shock to confidence imparted by Government's decision to exempt from the Bankhead provisions farmers producing under two bales. This is considered sufficient to deprive the plan of its usefulness.

Surely tried, the patience of the market appeared to be exhausted to-day when an avalanche of selling orders, accentuated by the release of stop-loss orders, resulted in a drop from 12.12 to 10.25, later recovering to 11.02 but remaining very unsettled.—Reuter.

A decline of about 9-1/2 dollars per bale of American cotton recorded on Monday afternoon was as usual more particularly at this time of the year when both supply and demand control prices. We have records of such wide fluctuations on Bureau reports, but the cotton world nor even ardent bears had any faint idea of such a break which unnerved operators and influenced forced selling and caught stop-loss orders.

The market on foreign selling and also by bulls unloading. It is feared that the Government will not be able to keep up artificial level of cotton prices and with Russian plan to export about 2-1/2 million bales, destroyed confidence The market opened at a decline of 3 points and recovered one point from the opening level and May was quoted 12.10 which was the highest level of the day. At this level there was extensive selling which resulted in a perpendicular decline of 185 points from the highest level and May was quoted 10.25. At this level there was improved buying influenced by official statement that the loan plan was not abandoned. Prices rallied and finally closed at a net decline of 102 to 119 points. Spot cotton prices declined 100 points at 11.30c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

There was considerable nervousness in the New Orleans cotton futures market and prices closed at a decline of 107 to 112 points. Spot cotton prices declined 106 points at 11.28c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at decline of 5 points with May 6.75. Selling of new crop against American straddle and Continental realising such scale down buying and trade calling of near positions and local support on lower exchange. Later on Bombay selling, straddle liquidation and professional selling found offtake poor. The market closed easy at a decline of 6 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.02d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close March was quoted 5.85, May 5.86 and July 5.87.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered selling in this section. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points with spot cotton 8 points down at 8.72. Uppers futures declined 4 to 10 points down at 7.65

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was heavy selling which in the absence of any important buying resulted in a decline of 23 to 25 points in Sakels Ashmouni futures were also weak and declined. 25 to 26 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-4 a.m.)	12.10—.02
N. Y. May Lowest (12-41 p.m.)	10.25— 87
Liverpool May Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.77—.03
Liverpool May Lowest (3-15 p.m.)	6.74—.06

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—

U. S. A. Government loan against cotton doubtful. Heavy liquidation in New York further long liquidation expected.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York:—

Drastic liquidation should steady but only buy declines.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cables:—

Administration states that it had not abandoned cotton loaning plan.

All the markets were affected by perpendicular decline in cotton.

Decline was caused by selling to stop loss, withdrawal of Trade interests and Russian plan to export their cotton, together with general want of confidence in the artificial price level. We see no cause to change our opinion that unless Government supports prices will ultimately go lower but we favour accumulating new crop around 10 cents.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. Co., New York To-day's decline due to uncertainty of Government's future cotton policy. Small outside short interest. Expect continuance of price support effort. Recommend buying on declines. Russian 2 1/2 million bale export plan causes heavy stopless selling. Would buy old crop for a quick turn.

Boston Cable:—

New York cables decline due to uncertainty Government new crop policy.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market shows want of confidence. Sales are being made on orders from Bombay. "Bulls" realizing to stop-loss in New York.

New York.—Market met forced selling on stop orders and now much below loan value. Purchases at present prices seem warranted.

New York.—Liquidation caused by market not responding to 12 cents loan Holders not making concessions. Expect them to turn over to our Government. Technical position strengthened Decline may go somewhat further but expect a better demand from spinners.

New York.—Decline caused by stop orders being reached. Absence of buyers. Decline has been too rapid. Consider present prices not far from bottom.

New York.—No orders below 12 cents General liquidation. Would rather buy than sell.

New York.—Market has collapsed after buying exhausted fearing political complications prevent Government loan for new crops. Distress selling continues. Would wait for a further decline before buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

No definite news but general absence of confidence caused heavy liquidation.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Head Office being sent off after the close of New York.

"Heavy Continental liquidation and stopless selling."

Messrs Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

New York market broke on fear no loan next season. Technically week. Heavy liquidation and no offtake.

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 11

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. unchanged.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar 12.

The local silver market was influenced mainly by weakness in raw cotton Prices fluctuated widely highest being Rs. 72/2 and lowest Rs 71/10. The gold market was fairly steady Montreal silver market was steady and closed at a rise of 55 to 70 points New York silver prices were 1/4 cent higher at 58 3/4 cents Shanghai T. T on London was quoted 1.7 3/16 with easier tone.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 10 0
Fagan delivery	71 12 0
Chaitra delivery	72 1 0
Ready gold	36 6 6
Fagan delivery	36 7 6
Chaitra delivery	36 8 6

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 11.

May 1935	11.10—1-20
July 1935	11.10—1-08
October 1935	10.76—1 17
December 1935	10.80—1-18
January 1936	10.84—1-19
Middling Spot	11.30—1 00

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 11.

March 1935	10.91—1 19
May 1935	11.06—1 02
July 1935	11.12—1 08
Middling Spot	11.28—1-06

NEW YORK.

New York, Mar

New York, 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1935	12.
July 1935	12..06
October 1935	11.12
New York, Noon Call—	.. 83
May 1935	1112.01
July 1935	12.06
October 1935	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations	To-day Price
March 1935	6.75	6.81—06
April 1935		6.77—06
May 1935	6.99	6.74—06
June 1935		6.71—06
July 1935		6.68—06
August 1935		6.61—07
September 1935		6.55—08
October 1935		6.49—09
November 1935		6.47—10
December 1935		6.46—10
January 1936		6.46—10
February 1936		6.45—10
Middling Spot		7.02—03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS —	
March 1935	8.43
May 1935	8.40
July 1935	8.38
October 1935	8.33
November 1935	8.33
January 1936	8.34
F. G. F. Spot	8.72

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 11.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.87
Fine (Good Staple)	6.02
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.17
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.87
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.02
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.17
BENGAL.—	
Good	3.71
Fully Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
SCINDE.—	
Fully Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
Superfine	4.01

SEEDS.

London, Mar. 11.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton March sellers £9/5/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £11/3/9.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, March/April sellers £12/12/6.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F ton, March/April sellers £11/13/9.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F ton March/April, sellers £11/12/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 11

March 5[illegible] 1/2—3/8d

May [illegible] 1/8—5/8d

July 6[illegible] 5/8d

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar 12

B. C. RATE—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/8 Ready/March
Banks buying D. D. 1/6 5/32 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 April

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 282
Banks selling T. T. 280
Banks buying T. T. 277 1/

PARIS—
Banks selling D. D. 536
Banks buying D. D. 546

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D. D. 52 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D. D. 52

JAPAN—
Bank selling T. T. 78 1/4
Banks buying T. T. 77 7/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D. D. 134 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D. D. 108

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D. D. 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D. D. 86 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4/76 5/8 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/16 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 12th inst.
Java/London 0.96 1/2 12th inst
London/Paris 71 71 11th inst.
London/Belgium 20.27 11th inst
London/Switzerland 14.57 1/2 11th inst.
London/Italy 36.87 11th inst.
London/Berlin 11.75 1/2 11th inst
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th inst
London/New York 4.77 3/8 11th inst
London/Amsterdam 6.98 11th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady
Gold £7-7-5 1/2 9th inst £7-8-4 11th inst.

Silver London Ready 26 15/16 9th inst 27 3/16 11th inst
Silver London Forward 27 9th inst. 27 1/4 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58 3/4 9th inst 59 11th inst
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 9th inst. 5/8 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 9th inst. 11/16 per cent 11th inst
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money Call 3 per cent
3 mos 2 3/4 per cent
6 mos 2 1/4 per cent
Tone—Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 11.

Silver—Market small offerings.

Spot	27-3/16
Forward	27-1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London. Mar. 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7/8/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Mar. 11

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0.9/16 per cent. to 0.5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0.11/16 per cent. to 0.11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2.1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0.1/4 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent
Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 0.1/2 per cent. to 0.1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Mar. 11

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	11.75 1/2
Amsterdam	6.98-1/2
Brussels	20.27
Madrid	34.57
Milan	56.87
Berne	14.57 1/2
Paris	71.71
Prague	112.75
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.77 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London Mar. 11.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	84 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	95-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	85-1/2
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	106-1/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	105-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent 1960/90	117-1/4
Victory Bond 4 per cent	114 1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/4
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Reg.)	120-1/2
National Bank of India	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LINSEED OILS.

London, Mar. 11.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. March sellers 20/10 1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 21/0.

LONDON METALS.

London. Mar. 11.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/2
Yellow Metal	34-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	216-3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 12.

Following a decline of 112 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs 228/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 229/8 on short covering At this level there was renewed selling which depressed prices to Rs 225/8 but prices again improved to Rs 227 The market is uncertain and it will be safe to await further developments

The Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 44 points but it opened very steady at a decline of 27 points The local market remained steady but the feeling was easy. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 226/12
Broach J/A 223/12
Oomra March 204/12
Oomra May 201/8
Bengal March 131
Bengal May 132/12

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Mar 12

500 Narshi Nagshi Hansi 5 on
100 Kotak and Co Shegaon 201
125 Jamnadas Farbudas Dhuri old 15 off
200 Langli and Co Palej 14 on
100 A Damodar Comptah 16 on
100 Japan T and Co Pandarioda 29 on
115 A Damodar Belapur 14 1/2 on

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 12th day of March 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B. T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
10-30	Rs. 229/8	225/8
12-30	Rs. 229/4	225/4
2-30	Rs. 230	226
4-30	Rs. 229	225

	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935
Highest	231/12	227/12
Lowest	228/12	224/12

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

	P. P. Bales 1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 11-3-35	3977000	6572000
Receipts yesterday 11-3-35	4000	10000
Exports to date 11-3-35	3480000	5816000
Stock at Ports 8-3-35	2509000	3285000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-3-35	601000	1708000
Stock at Liverpool 8-3-35	859000	1065000
Visible Supply 8-3-35	3809000	7675000
Quantity in sight 8-3-35	6984000	10124000
Quantity out of sight 8-3-35	6193000	9002000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar 12

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 31/4; Highest Rs. 31/7; Lowest Rs 30/12; Closing Rs. 30/14/6

Groundnutseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 41/3; Lowest Rs. 40/9; Closing Rs 40/11

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs 22/4; Closing Rs. 22/10

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 12

	bales.
Khandesh	885
Central India	940
Barsi-Nugger	875
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52
Berar	2,055
Central Provinces	1,020
Dholleras	1,327
Rajputana	130
Sind-Punjab	1,895
Broach	1,964
Compta-Dharwar	56
Western-Northerns	167
Egyptians	1
East Africans	455
Total Cotton	11,822
	cwts
Wheat	1,922
Linseed	12,365
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	374
Gingellyseed	51
Poppyseed	214
Groundnuts	6,026
Castorseed	3,375
Rice	3,229
Myrabollams	6,725
Cottonseed	6,768
Gram	1,995
Joowar	926
Barley	1,941
Bajree	888
	Tons
Coal	833

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Mar. 11

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe parcels April sellers 21/4 1/2

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels April sellers 21/9.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 11

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C and F Calcutta per cwt. 6/1-1/2 nominal.

C and F Bombay per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

C and F Karachi per cwt. 5/10-1/2 nominal.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York March 11.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) unchanged.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Mar 11

July	2.16
September	2.21
December	2.17
January	2.15

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Mar 12

The local forward Share Bazar closed to-day for forward [illegible] in the cash section quotations were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Imperial Bank	1397 8 0
Imperial New	397 8 0
Central Bank	39 0 0
Tapty Rails	787 8 0
Okha Cement	242 8 0
United Cement	89 0 0
New India	63 8 6
Scindia	11 6
Tata Steel 2nd P.	171 12 0
Petrol	3 10

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Mar 11

3 per cent India Sterling Loan	284 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	£95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	1954/59 £105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan	1948 53 £108 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	1950/55 £114
4 1/2 per ceint India Sterling Loan	1958/68 £117 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan	1942/47 £116
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan	1936/38 £105 7/8
6 per cent India Sterling Loan	1935/37 £103
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£35 19
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	£106 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£105 7/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 9th March	15,834
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	1,360,849
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,312,961
Increase	47,888

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 11

May 0.93 5/8—1 7/8c
July 0.88 7/8—1 5/8c
October 0.88 3/8—1 3/4c

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 11

March 11.93 plus 03
April 12.04—07
May 12.13 plus 07

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Mar. 12.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-4
Afloat Rs. 3-8-6
Shipment March Rs. 3-8-9.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-10-6
Shipment June Rs. 3-11-6
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 3-14
Kesar Rs. 13-15
Saraya Rs. 13-5.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-4.
Java Spot F3 50

Indore Market Quotation

Indore, Mar. 11

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate Per maund of 6 mds. Bengal.

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 16, 17
Linseed Rs. 19, 21
Tilseed Rs. 39, 45
Jawar Rs. 12 14
Bajara Rs. 17, 18
Tuar Rs. 17, 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 17, 19
Moog (Black) Rs. 12, 14
Oil Cakes Rs. 16, 18
Ajavan Rs. 16, 18
Maka 4, 5
Chilies Rs. 140, 160
Ghee Rs. 200, 256
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 mds Bengal 89, 97
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 mds Bengal 79, 87
Broach opening per Candy of 784 lbs. 240
Broach closing per Candy of 784 lbs 243
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7
Wheat Chapad Maida per Bag of 40 srs. Rs 3
Satan per Than
Hukumchand Rs. 4
Kalyanmal Rs. 3/15
Swadeshi Rs. 3/12
State Rs. 3/15
Bhandari Rs. 4
Malwa Rs. 4/2
Rajakumar 3/15
Tea Rates per lbs
Lipton 10 as to 1/4
Brook Bonds 9 as to 1/12
Chandara Brand 6 as to 1/4
Shares
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. State Mills 34
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 97
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 178
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 113
100 Nandalal Bhandari Ltd. 105
100 Swadeshi Cottou and Flour Mills Ltd. 3
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 30
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 150
100 Shipra Mills Ltd. 1
25 United Profitable A. Co. Ltd. 26
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 5/8
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 30
10 Hukumchand Jnit Ltd. 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.

Gold Bar per tola 37/12
Silver per 100 tolas 67

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Pow and Light Pfd. del 6	11
Amer Pow and Light 5 p.c. P. A	10
Amer. Forn. Power Common	2
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	17
Electric Bond Common	4
Electric Bond del 5 Pfd	38
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd	40
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	40
Consolidated Gas	17
Columbia Gas	4
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A	40
United Corporation	1 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	106
Western Union Telgm.	22 3/4
Radio Corporation	4
Chesapeake and Ohio	37
New York Central	12 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	8
Erie R. R.	8
Pennsylvania R. R.	18
Union Pacific R. R.	81
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	25
Hiram Walke	26
Amer. Tobacco B	79
Canadian Pacific	10
Radio B. Pfd	37
American Water Works and Elec. C p.c.	37
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	16
American Locomotive Company	10
Continental Oil Company	16
B. F. Goodrich Company	8
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	2
Montgomery Ward and Co. Inc.	28
United Light and Power Co. "A"	1
Remington Rand	9
Bethlehem Steel	25
United States Steel	29 3/4
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	33
Ont. Nickel of Canada	22 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 1/4
Kennecott Copper	15
Cerro de Pasco	42
International Harvester	36
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	26
General Motors	28
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	22
St. Oil of N. J.	37
Phillips Petrol	14
Mid. Con. Petroleum	10
Atlantic Refining	22
Socony	11 1/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg.	18
Chase Bank	29 3/4
National City Bank	19
Sun Life of Canada	305
Celanese Corpn. of Amer	24
General Foods	31
National Dairy	16
Du Pont de Nemours	96
Allis Chalmers Mfg.	13
Edward G Budd Mfg. Co	4
Curtiss-Wright Corporation	2
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	18
Int. Tel. and Tel. Corporation	7
St. Regis Paper Company	1
United States Rubber Company	10
Bendix Aviation	12
Sperry Corporation	12
Emmies	
Amer. Cyanamide B	15
N. N. H and Hartford	7

Total business 3/4 million.

Market weak owing reaction due to break in cotton.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Mar. 12

3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Sett	95,12
3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Cash	95,11
4 per cent 1950/10 Sett	105/9
4 per cent 1950/10 Cash	105/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116/10

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	102
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	118
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/13

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941	100-14
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50	101/13
4 per cent 1948	105 12
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	116
5 per cent 1939-44	105
5 per cent 1940/43	109
5 per cent 1935	101 12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T. B.	101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B. P. T.	1974 103
4 per cent M. Deb	1974 102/8
4 per cent M. Deb	1959 113/8
4 per cent M. Deb	1954 125/8
5 per cent B. P. I.	1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B. I. T.	1937 107

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/1/6 and declined to Rs. 95/10/6 on heavy selling influenced by break in cotton. Later on there was scattered support.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 11.

Broach A/M Op. 236; Highest 238 1/4; Lowest 235; Closing 238 1/4

Broach J/Aug. Op. 235 1/4; Highest 236; Lowest 233; Closing 235 1/2.

Oomra March Op. 213; Highest 215 1/2; Lowest 213; Closing 215

Oomra May Op. 210 1/2; Highest 212 3/4; Lowest 210 1/2; Closing 212.

Bengal March Op. 137; Highest 137 1/4; Lowest 136 1/2; Closing 137 1/4.

Bengal May Op. 139; Highest 139 1/4; Lowest 138 3/4; Closing 139 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 7 1/4

Teji Mandi for Broach A. 1935 (30-8-35) Rs. 19 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (31-3-35) Rs. 5 1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 161 at Cross Rate 4.76 8/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 225—Liverpool May 1935 6.30 Rs 52 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 225—New York May 11.70 Rs. 86 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.76 8/8

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1935

BOMBAY WINS RANJI TROPHY

Sensational Collapse Of N. India

Vajifdar Captures 8 Wickets

SCORES:—

Bombay (first innings)	*266*
Northern India (first innings)	*219*
Bombay (second innings)	*300*
Northern India (second innings) ...	*139*

When play was resumed yesterday in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship final, the Bombay team was all out for an addition of 19 runs to their overnight total of 281.

Puri was the most successful bowler of the visitors, having captured six wickets for 101 runs.

Requiring 34 runs to win, Northern India took second knock, but they soon met with disaster, losing their first three wickets for 20 runs.

At the lunch interval the visitors had scored 50 runs for the loss of 4 wickets.

After lunch the Northern India team suffered further disaster and the whole side was out for 139 runs, Bombay thus winning the match by 208 runs. Vajifdar who proved unplayable captured 8 wickets.

Northern India took the field this morning, the fourth day of the match, facing a large deficit of 328 runs and 3 more wickets to dispose of. The overnight not outs Merchant and Wadkar went out to face the bowling of Mubarak Ali and Puri.

In his first over Mubarak Ali made a confident appeal for l.b.w. against Merchant, but the appeal was disallowed by Umpire Birtwistle.

Mubarak Ali gave away 10 runs in his next over and the score board showed 290. Amir Elahi took the ball from Mubarak Ali after the latter had sent down only two overs.

Merchant Out For 120.

Merchant after adding 6 runs to his overnight score of 114, fell a victim to Puri. In attempting to hook a rising one he lifted the ball and Dr. Vishwanath running forward made no mistake with the ball (297—8—120).

Merchant's 120 was a brilliant effort. He hit freely all round the wicket and never gave a chance till he lost his wicket. He was altogether 4 hours and 45 minutes at the wickets and hit 15 times to the boundary.

Divekar joined his club-mate, but soon lost him, when Puri claimed his second victim, when he clean bowled Wadkar after he had scored 15. (297—9—15).

Bombay Innings Ends.

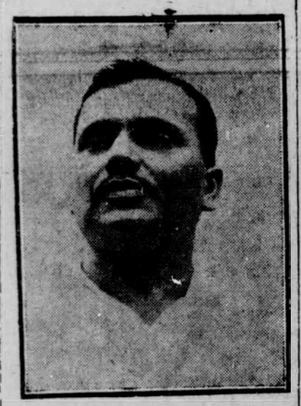
Talpade, the last man in only scored a single, when Holdsworth brought off a splendid catch rolling over in the act of doing so and Talpade lost his partner. Divekar contributed only 2 before he fell the third victim of Puri for the morning. (300—10—2).

Puri who enjoyed an inspired spell of bowling this morning sent down 3.1 overs and captured all 3 remaining wickets at the cost of only 5 runs. Bombay collected 34 runs more than in their first venture and thus obtained a respectable lead of 347 runs.

Visitors' Second Venture.

Northern India who now required 348 runs for a win set out on their task, Abell sending Holdsworth and Dr. Vishwanath at 11-45 to open the innings to the bowling of Merchant and Divekar.

Merchant who was keeping a good length sent down 2 maidens. Jai made his first change in the attack when he took off Divekar and gave the ball to Havewalla. The doctor scored a 4 off the new



L. P. Jai, the Bombay skipper.

bowler and sent the first decade on the board.

Bombay met with early success, when Vajifdar who came on in place of Merchant got Holdsworth out with his first delivery, when he stepped in front of a straight one and was given out l.b.w. The first wicket fell for 16 runs, Holdsworth's share being 8. (16—1—8).

Further Disaster.

Muzafar Beg went in next. But Northern India met with further disaster when Merchant smartly held Dr. Vishwanath when he tried to pull Havewalla. The second wicket falling without the addition of a single run. (16—2—8).

Aga Raza filled the breach. A bye for 2 and a couple of singles brought the total to 20, when Bombay met with further success. Muzafar Beg glanced a ball straight into the hands of Contractor and was out for a duck, Havewalla being the successful bowler (20—3—0).

Abell, the Northern India skipper, now came out to join Aga Raza.

Abell Dismissed.

Wickets were falling very cheaply and Northern India had lost three good batsmen for the addition of only 7 runs, the ex-Oxford Blue being the next victim, Hindlekar held him behind the stumps when he edged one from Vajifdar after scoring only 2. (23—4—2).

Fida Hussain filled the vacancy caused by the dismissal of his Captain. Talpade relieved Have-

G. Abel, the Northern India Captain.

walla, and Fida Russain opened his account with a 4 off a full toss, and 30 was signalled after an hour's batting. Aga Raza got a 4 and a single through the slips off Vajifdar and the score crept up to the forties. Steady batting by Aga Raza and Fida Hussain raised the total to the half century mark when the teams adjourned for lunch. Aga Raza 15 Fida Hussain 12 both not out.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

On the resumption of play after lunch Talpade and Vajifdar were in charge of the attack. Fida Hussain lifted the former to leg, Havewalla smartly saving a boundary, only 2 runs being obtained, but with a lightening square cut to the ropes he sent 60 up.

Fida Hussain had a narrow shave when Vajifdar threw away a chance of easily stumping him off his own bowling, when the batsmen stole a single. Wadkar was the next bowler to be tried. Aga Raza hooked him for a 4 and another single past point saw the score mount to 70. The batsmen seemed in no hurry to get runs and were playing themselves in slowly, adding 20 runs in as many minutes.

Fida Hussain who was playing the bowling with confidence, had the ill-luck to fall into the same trap as his skipper. Playing Vajifdar he snicked one straight into the hands of Hindlekar behind the stumps. (75—5—19). The out-going batsman together with Aga Raza gave promise of making a stand for their side, when Fida Hussain had to get back to the pavilion with 19 to his credit.

Baqa Jilani, who did so well for the Muslims in the last Quadrangular Tournament filled the breach. He immediately broke his duck with a single, Aga Raza was given a "life" when Wadkar failed to hold a low catch at second slip, Merchant being the bowler to suffer.

Vajifdar In Form.

Further disaster befell Northern India when Jilani was clean bowled by Vajifdar with a ball that beat him all the way (81-6-3).

Syeed Ahmed who went in at the fall of 6th wicket soon followed Baqa Jilani to the pavilion, after adding 2 to the total. He cut the first ball he received for 2 and was out the next ball, l.b.w. to Vajifdar. This being the Parsi veteran's second victim in one over. (83-7-2.)

Aga Raza was joined by Amir Elahi and a boundary and a couple of singles by him saw 90 being hoisted on board.

Amir Elahi Gets Life.

Vajifdar nearly bagged another wicket, but Merchant fielding at slip failed him when he gave Amir Elahi a "life". Elahi celebrated his "life" by nicely lifting Vajifdar to the leg boundary. Aga Raza hoisted the first century when he scored a 3 off Havewalla.

(Continued on page 4).

FEROK TILE FACTORY STRIKE

Workers Down Tools As Sequel To Reduction In Wages

Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party writes:—

"Following the successful termination of the textile workers' strike at Calicut news has come that the workers in one of the tile factories at Ferok (6 miles from Calcutt) went on strike on March 4.

"The cause for the cessation of work is the attempt of the factory owners to reduce wages in consequence of the coming into force of the 54-hour week. The Calicut Labour Union which has been built up by the members of the Congress Socialist Party is helping the strikers.

"As a result of this, five Union workers, namely, Sjt. Krishna Pilay; K. P. Gopalan, A. K. Gopalan, K. R. Nair and M. Rao have been served with orders under Section 144.

It is a clear coincidence that this step synchronize exactly with the launching of a civil suit by the authorities of a temple to stop the workers from holding meetings in the temple premises.

There are 4 or 5 other tile factories at Ferok where a wage-cut has also been effected and it is possible that the strike may spread to the other factories also. During the textile strike the resources of the Calicut Labour Union were completely exhausted and all sympathisers are requested to send donations for the relief of the strikers and their families to the Secretary, Labour Union Office, or to me."

DACOITS MURDER POLICE OFFICER

Gag Wife And Throttle Sub-Inspector To Death

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12

Munshi Immamuddin, a retired sub-inspector of police is reported to have been killed by dacoits at his house in the village of Mahagow, twenty miles from Allahabad.

It is reported that a gang of dacoits raided his house, tied up his wife and after gagging Immamuddin throttled him to death. Enquiries are proceeding.—A.P.

Matric Papers Leak Out

NAGPUR, Mar. 12.

Sensation has been caused here on account of the leakage of the Matriculation Examination papers.

Last year also similar complaint was made and several students were re-examined.—United Press.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BANK CLERK

KARACHI, March 12.

The Manager of the Punjab National Bank has lodged a complaint with the police alleging that Mr. Keshu Dev, a clerk of the Bank, has disappeared since March 2 with some money of the bank, amounting to Rs. 9,000. The police are investigating.—United Press.

NO REINSTATEMENT OF C. D. PROFESSOR

KARACHI, March 12

In Sind politics another tension between the Congress and the authorities of the Hyderabad Art College has cropped up. The College Board has refused to take back Professor Vasvani, a Congressite who joined the civil disobedience movement.

A meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad was held when the attitude of the College Board was condemned.—United Press.

The sentence of death on Mahrab and Biro, two accused involved in a shooting case was confirmed by the High Court Bench of the J. C.'s Court, Karachi.

Famine Worst On Record

Govt. Relief Measures Held To Be Inadequate In Bellary

Sjt. Hanamantrao Kowialgi who was specially deputed to visit the Bellary District on behalf of the K.P.C.C. to investigate into the distress caused by famine in the Bellary District, has submitted a report to the K.P.C.C. which is issued for the information of the Public.

The district is notorious for the frequency of famines. There have been four visitations of famine during the last ten years. The average rainfall in the district has been steadily decreasing, and now it has come to 16 inches. These frequent famines have affected adversely the sustaining power of the peasant. His debts have increased by leaps and bounds and in case he is lucky enough to get good crops in a year, all his gains are eaten up by his liabilities, and he is left again as destitute as ever. The assessment in the district was revised in 1925, and naturally the settlement officers were mainly guided by the boom-period during the war. Consequently the assessment was raised by about 30 per cent for the whole district. But unfortunately for the agriculturists, the prices of agricultural products began to fall from 1926 and the lowest level was reached during the first part of 1934.

FAMINE WORST ON RECORD

To add to the misery of the peasants, the rains failed during the year 1934. The total average rainfall of the district during the last year has been only 7 inches and the famine this year has been more virulent than any during the last 40 years.

The District comprises 9 Talukas, viz., Alur, Adoai, Rayadurg, Siraguppa, Bellary, Hospet, Hadagali, and Harapanhalli. Excepting Adoni, all the other Talukas in the district have been affected by famine, the Talukas of Bellary, Rayadurg, Shiraguppa and Alur being the worse sufferers.

As both the monsoons failed the effects of the famine begun to be felt from September 1934. People began to migrate in search of work and food since then. The prices of corn began to rise steadily and the number of cattle sold to the butchers on shandy days began to increase. In October there were riots here and there. One woman in a village near Kurged fell in a well with her three children due to starvation. This was an extreme instance which illustrates the distress that prevailed there.

OFFICIAL MEASURES

Government has opened, during the last month, fodder depots at Rayadurg, Kudatini, Hagari Bammanahalli and have allowed grazing areas in the forest to be utilized by cattle in the famine-areas. The Government has also encouraged the opening of grain-shops by private merchants by bearing the freight charges of the corn being taken from town to the suffering areas. The grain is sold at the whole-sale rates to the labourers.

Remission of assessment ranging from 25 per cent to 75 per cent are granted to about 528 villages in the famine stricken areas of the district. The grant of Takari loans is contemplated, but loans are not yet advanced.

PUBLIC SUPPORT

In the beginning of the famine-period, i.e., in the month of October, some rich landlords in the villages tried to meet the situation by opening free kitchens for children and old people and by starting some works of their own; but as the number of sufferers increased, they could not cope with the situation.

On the 7th January, some influential gentlemen from Bellary, including Sjt. M. Gopal Swamy Mudaliar, Sjt. D. S. Hanamantrao and Sjt. T. Subraahmanyam visited some of the famine testworks. They issued a statement to the press dealing with the difficulties of the labourers, the low wages paid, etc., at these test-works. They feared that the works would scare away people instead of attracting them.

A public meeting was held at Bellary on January 9 and a non-official relief Committee for the Bellary district was formed with Diwan Bahadur M. Gopal Swamy Mudaliar as the president. Meanwhile the Rayath-seema political conference which was held at Anantpur constituted a Central Relief Committee for the whole of the Rayath-seema.

NOT ADEQUATE

We are constrained to say that the relief measures undertaken so far are quite inadequate to meet the situation. The unsympathetic attitude taken by some revenue officials in preparing Anna valuation of the crops and in recognizing and reporting the famine conditions in the district, deprived the villages of much of the relief to which they are entitled. Some villages which deserved total remissions have secured only partial remissions of assessment.

Just to illustrate the point, the villages of Badanatti, Siddhamanahalli and Kurgod, which are within the proximity of the famine camp secured 50 per cent remission. There has been total failure of crops in this area, and it is necessary that complete remission of assessment should be given to these and many other villages in the area. There are also cases of villages that have been asked to pay full assessment, whereas they deserve liberal remissions. The number of fodder depots now opened and the quantity of fodder given to each individual is also insufficient. As regards the opening of test-works, the Eastern Talukas have been completely left out of the picture.

STARVATION WAGES

The labour at the relief-works that are so far started consists of digging and spreading gravel on new roads or preparing and stocking metal for the roads. The peasants—males and females—have come to the works from places which are two to five miles distant from the works. Consequently they get less time for their task and their daily earnings range between 9 pies and one anna six pies. At the present rates of jowary in the market, the labourer must get at least one anna six pies to be able to purchase one seer of jowary and some salt for his bread; but the wages are quite insufficient. Among the labourers the number of women exceeds that of men, and there are many women that carry babies in their arms even at the time of work.

HALF-FED CHILDREN

There are free kitchens for the children under 12 and the disabled dependants of the workers; but the quantity of food given there is insufficient for children above 5. These half-fed children, some-times eat up the food brought by their parents from home and thus compel their parents to go without any food after hours of work in the scorching sun.

The Non-official Relief Committee can do much to ameliorate the conditions of the workers in matters which the Government does not take into consideration under the anti-diluvian famine code.

(1) The Committee can arrange and is arranging for the supply of milk to the babies in arms.

(2) It can arrange for oil baths for children under the age of 12. This part of the work is not very easy to accomplish. At some camps water even for drinking is being brought from a distance of two miles. The workers have no baths for weeks together. Some of them are complaining of itches. This item of work will under the circumstances cost much to the Committee.

(3) The peasants purchase their cloths usually in Chaitra (April). So the necessity for clothes will arise during the next month and the Non-official Relief Committee will have to look to the supply of clothes.

(4) In addition to visiting the Relief Camps often and bringing the defects to the notice of the officials, the Non-official Committee has to maintain three kitchens for children and disabled people during the test period of the relief works. This part of the work was already undertaken during the last month and is at present being looked to at the test-works in Rayadurg Taluka. It is possible more test-works will be started in the district in the near future and the Committee will have to open three kitchens for children and old persons.

(5) It will have also to find philanthropic merchants to open grain shops at suitable places and sell grains at wholesale rates. Of course, the Government will be there to bear the freight charges of the grain; still unless propaganda is carried on by non-official bodies merchants won't come forward to open the required grain shops.

NEED FOR HELP

In these circumstances it becomes the duty of everyone to help those unfortunate sufferers in their distress. The Krishna District Board has donated Rs. 2,000 and the Guntur and Masulipatam Municipalities have also made suitable contributions. It is to be hoped that other local bodies and generous-minded public will also follow the example and come to the succour of these distressed fellow countrymen. Donations may be sent to Sjt. K. Koti Reddi, M.L.C., President of the Central Relief Committee at Anantpur or to Diwan Bahadur N. Gopal Swamy Mudaliar, President of the District Relief Committee, Bellary.

4 KILLED AND 20 INJURED

Bus Turns Turtle And Falls Into Ditch Near Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 12.

Information has been received here of a serious motor accident in which four persons were killed and twenty suffered serious injuries.

It is reported that a bus turned turtle near a culvert between Himatnagar and Khedbrahma and dropped into a ditch. The injured persons have been removed to the hospital where they are progressing satisfactorily.—A.P.

The trial of Nago and two others arrested in connection with bomb explosion in Sitabuldi in November last will commence in the court of Mr. A. N. Shah, I.C.S. District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur on April 1 and last till about the 19th April.

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